P & O
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,953—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

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BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th June.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th ,,
* PARRAMATTA	4586	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	6027	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,650	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 4th, June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th June.
,, DCO. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE o HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE attention to their fine Selection of all kinds of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, comprising every Description of articles required for Table USE, and forming the finest Collection to be seen on this side of India. The spoons and Forks imported by the Company are the best procurable, and will last for twenty years.

PRICE CUPS, BOWLS, VASES,
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COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
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ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
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FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
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BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

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HIGH CLASS STORES.
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	4 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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TEA MERCHANTS,
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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	10
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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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SILVERTOWN
DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c
Of all descriptions in Stock.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.
The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England.

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Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

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ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
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DRYING BOTTLES
FOR THE MONSOON.

1	Quart.	Size..... Each	Rs.	2
2	,,	,, ... ,,	,,	3
4	,,	,, ... ,,	,,	5
7	,,	,, ... ,,	,,	10

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c. DRY DURING THE RAINS.

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THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
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"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

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THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

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CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

essrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd June, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the raising of a LOAN of Rs. 1,50,000, (rupees one lakh and fifty thousand) by the AKALKOT STATE, under Government Guarantee, Tenders for the same are invited. The Loan will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum and will be repayable by annual instalments of Rs. 15,000, (rupees fifteen thousand). The State has no other debts. Tenders either for the whole or any part of the Loan should be sent to the Political Agent, at Sholapur, so as to reach him before noon on the 15th of June, 1900.

A. F. MACONOCHIE.
Political Agent, Akalkot.

Camp Pandharpur, May, 31st 1900.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS STANDING ORDERS, Rules and Notifications is available for purchase by the Public at the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt & Opium, Town Customs House.

Price Rs. 1-8-0 a Copy.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Customs & Opium.

Bombay Custom House, May 31th, 1900.

ESTATE OF THE LATE BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEOCGE ANDREW, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned, at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in Scotland having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 2nd day of June, 1900.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MATHURADAS RAMDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

CHAGANLAL MATHURADAS, the eldest and only adult son of the abovenamed Deceased..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. BINNING,
The 29th day of May, 1900.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI, & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room] and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45 0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36 0
Do. do. No. 4	55 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4....	55 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 2
„ FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2 8
Do. do. No. 2 „ ...	3 4
„ BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3 4
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5 0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4....	5 0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TYPISTS' PHONOGRAPHERS' and CLERKS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. Names registered for employment on fees learnt on application from the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 11, Hornby Road Fort.

SMART WASHING TIES Six for Rs. 2-8, a new Stock just landed Excellent Value. Special for Hot Weather wear. New and Select Patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!—Superior English make for Gents and Ladies. Useful alike in Sun or Rain. Prices remarkably cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AT Crawford's Auction TO-DAY, English built Landau with a pair of handsome bay Arab Horses and Harness, the property of the late KAZI SHABUDIN, C.I.E.

K. S. AIYAR'S Night Commercial Class for non Parsees, started on 1st June and held from 6 to 7 p.m., near Portuguese Church, Girgaum. No fees levied for the first ten days' attendance.

THE GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL and TRAINING SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, June 12th, at 4-30 P.M. For particulars apply to LADY PRINCIPAL.

THE COLABA HIGH SCHOOL.—RE-OPEN June 4th.

S. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOLS, Mazagaon.—RE-OPEN on June 7th. For particulars apply to the Rev. HEAD MASTER. S. Peter's Boys' School or to the SISTER-in-CHARGE, S. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagaon, Bombay.

WANTED.—European CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply stating terms to MANAGER, R. S. Rekchand Mohta Mill, Binganghat.

MEMBERSHIP OF BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographic to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—The whole Building in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Ahlcaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriumbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechom of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONEN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGA RAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

THE whole BUILDING in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars, apply to

MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS 'MANSIO' BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following

OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, &c.

High Court,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 681 of 1899.

Kalianbai.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Gocaldas Karamsey and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamietram Jivanram and Minocheher A Vakil, the Receivers appointed herein by consent decree dated the 15th day of March, 1900, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Forbes Street, the following ornaments, &c.

GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Four gold bangles of the Gujra pattern, 1 hirakanthi of 9 strings, 2 chands with potalias, 2 matna, chudis, 1 pair patlis with settings, 2 chandan har 1 mohan mala 3 strings, 1 mohan mala 5 strings, 1 galpata 5 strings, with shrinathji pendant and settings, 4 bangles of the pabel pattern, 1 wak with patlias set in with real pearls and false glass, pieces red, white, and green, 1 falka sakli of 4 strings with shrinathji pendant, 1 kathli with hollow pendant, 1 waist chain of 4 strings, with small pendant, 1 pair amalas, 1 purma kanthi with 7 pendants and false pearls, 1 pair gold hollow kadas filled in with ac; 1 pair hollow sakias; 1 armlet called googri hollow with pendant; 1 tulsi patia with cloth and string (silk) hollow; 1 pair lavangias; 1 pair thorias with silver screws; 2 Shrinathji pendants; 1 sari with false pearls; 3 gold and glass beads mangotas with silver wire, 1 Shrinathji pendant small, 1 pair patli, 1 pair patli small, 3 pairs amalias filled in with lac 1 small child's madlia with 2 strings, 1 wagh-nakh with strings and 2 madlias, 3 Shrinathji photo set in gold, 10 finger gold rings, 1 ved, 1 seal ring, 1 finger ring with googries, 2 loose madlias hollow 4 small child's bangles of the pabel pattern, 1 bollow para, 2 ear studs set in with pearls and glass pieces (false) 1 chak with silver plate and hook, 1 rakhadi with silk string attached, 2 madalias and one copper madalia in silk string, 1 pair ear studs set in with pearls, 2 ear rings, 2 kanthas set in with false pearls, 1 kadak broken, 3 broken saris with false pearls 4 katas, saris with false pearls, 4 ear rings, 1 pearl vail 7 false pearls in a gold wire less than two annas, pieces of gold 1 pearl-nose ring with false and real pearls, 1 vindha (broken) set in with glass pieces and string attached (gold) with glass beads, broken pieces of gold wire with false pearls, &c., finger ring, rose pattern with farmanees 3 pearl katas in gold wires, 1 pearl necklace of 11 strings, 1 pearl kanthi of 4 strings in gold wire, Diamond and gold sari.

SILVER ORNAMENTS.

One waist chain, 1 pair toe'sas, 1 pair athasia, 1 snuff box 1, small and 1 large zeera, 3 lotas, 3 vatkas, 1 round box (bunta), 1 patali, 1 loti, 1 spoon, 1 large patel, 1 pair child's toddas, 1 pair ewadias, 2 waist chains, 6 amalias (small and large), 1 pair zanzri (hollow) 22 toe rings (small and large), 1 pair fola matoli, 6 fooldas, 8 machlis, 5 toe rings with guzris, 2 key chains, 2 hooka mouth pieces, 1 ved, 1 seal pattern ring (called) thilori, 1 small parcel goontanira broken pieces, small German watkas.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th June, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1900, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Haji Ibrahim and Co.,—ex s. s. Cragoswald.

M M 197-201—5 cases leather cloth.

By order of the concerned—

Property of a European gentleman consisting of one very superior brass telescopic floor lamp complete, one Indian carpet 15½ by 12½ feet, 1 elegant corner cabinet, 1 electroplated tea set, 1 silver carved flower stand, bead curtains, screen, &c.

1 three lights chandelier complete.

5 marble top tea poys.

3 iron safes 30", 25", 24", by the Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham.

A small consignments of 2 standard phonographs, 1 phœnix organ, 1 celestina organ, 1 lambie bicycle, and 2 doz. phonograph blank cylinders.

One lot perambulators and baby's tricycles.

A small number of new and second-hand, Rambler, Simplia, Knight and Simson Lever chain bicycles.

One lot miscellaneous goods comprising, sewing machines by Singer and other, one opera and one closed shower bath, iron rods, copying press, extracts and colouring of raspberry, broken earthenware and hartware, &c.

A small lot of coloured piece goods and lot of sample cuttings of prints, muslin, dorias, etc.

By order of the Superintendent, Paper Currency Office—

One lot about 300 empty wooden cases.

SALE OF YARN, MIXING WASTE, Etc.

Under instructions from Mr. Lallobhai Nanabhai and on account and at the risk of the Diamond Mills, Ld., and pursuant to the power of sale vested in Mr. Lallobhai Nanabhai by and under an agreement of the 17th day of May, 1899, executed between the said Diamond Mills, Ltd., of the one part, and the said Lallobhai Nanabhai, of the other.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, at 3 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1900, sell by Public Auction, on the Mill premises, at Elphinstone Road, Parel, the following—

218 bales of yarn, No. 10, each weighing about 400 lbs.
A large lot of loose yarn, No. 10.
A large lot of mixing, No. 10.
A lot of waste, in bags.
Also a lot of canvas and cotton sweepings.

Terms of Sale:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchasers, and the balances will have to be paid and the goods cleared within two days.

SALE OF THE RIPON PRINTING PRESS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 22 of 1900.

Ambalal Bapoobhai and others.....Plaintiffs.

versus.

The Ripon Press Co., Ld. .....Defendants.

By order of Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat, the special commissioner appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the decree made therein on the 6th day of March, 1900, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 21st, and Friday, the 22nd day of June, 1900, at 2 p.m. each day, sell by by Public Auction at the premises of the above named defendant Co., at 52, Customs House Road, Fort, and also on TUESDAY, the 26th, and WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1900, at the aforesaid time at the premises of the branch of the above-named Company at Lohar Chawl, the whole of the stock of the printing, type-casting, and book-binding machinery, tools, materials, and types, including several printing presses, in lots, or in one lot, as may be determined at the time of sale.

Private offers for the whole as a going concern will also be received any day before the day of sale by the undersigned.

Property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Printed catalogues will shortly be ready, and can be obtained of the auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following teas:—

20 chests, each 130 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
50 chests, each 50 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
25 chests, each 50 lbs. Pekoe.
30 chests, each 50 lbs. Pekoe Souchong.

These teas will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and samples can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 pacing machine of side wheel by V N J Figgins,
1 ruling machine by Harlie and Son.

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, ottoman saloon rifle, 1 large size new Brussels carpet, 35 by 18 feet.

By order of the concerned:—

Open carved blackwood dressing and wash hand tables, single cot with mattress pigeon hole, teapoys.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Fadumsee ex-Imperator.—

K P 1455-58—4 cases glass shades.
„ 1459-61—3 cases glass shades.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Bharmal and Co., ex Clan Ranald:—

F M B S S 1—1 cask earthenware consisting of Breakfast sets.

On account and at the risk of Fakir Mahomed Bharmal ex Cragoswald.

F M B S S R A P 4379—1 cask earthenware consisting of Dinner sets.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second hand lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles by different makers,
1 strong English cow,
1 grey Arab horse, 4½ years old, going in harness,
1 handsome light victoria, with powerful horse and harness,
1 second hand circular brougham,
1 strong built office shigram,
1 light dog-cart, in good order,
1 second hand victoria with lamps,
1 chestnut English gelding } both ridden by a lady and can
1 grey Arab pony } be tried at the time of sale,
1 lady's and gent's new saddles.

The property of the late Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C. I. E.:—

1 english landau with a p

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th May, 1900.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency, Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.

Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 20, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

Bombay, 28th May, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. MAHARAJ DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900.

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1. Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or he price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 3-37m., 4-4a. Low water, 8-59m., 10-44a.
Public Holiday, Banks closed.
H. H. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
The Annual Eton Dinner at Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Umta entered and the steamer Clan Sinclair left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Aston Hall, Pekin and Dwarka entered and the steamer Rheinfels left the dock on Saturday.

KATHIAWAR REFUGEES.—On Saturday afternoon, the Bombay police despatched by rail from the Grant Road Station another batch of Kathiawar refugees, consisting of two hundred men, women and children, to their native place in Kathiawar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, &c., per R. I. M. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th instant.—No mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay and Cape Colony will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., for despatch, via Calcutta, as previously advertised.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of May last was 68. Of this 29 died from cholera and 24 from starvation. The castes among whom deaths took place are:—Naiks 18, Dhorias 12, Dooblas 11, Mochis 11, Mahomedans 6, Brahmins 2, Bhundaris 2, Golas 2, Varlis 2, Soni 1, and Khambatan 1. Kharka contributed 45; village of Lower Damaun, 15; Kharavad, 5; Public Road 2, and Kharewadi 1.

COMMERCIAL CLASSES.—Mr. K.S. Aiyar's night commercial class for non-Parsees was started at 6 p.m., on the 1st instant, in a spacious and well-lit hall in Charni Road, near the Portuguese Church, in Girgaum; and we are glad to learn that among the students that have already been admitted are two B. A.s. and an M. A. LL. B. of this University. Students are permitted to attend Mr. Aiyar's lectures for ten days without payment of fees, and then to decide whether they will formally enrol themselves as paying students.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Cama Hospital, regarding the death of Ramabai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty-three years. The deceased resided at Bapty Road. About a fortnight ago Ramabai was walking along the Grant Road Railway Overbridge, when a dog came from behind and bit her on the right leg. Deceased went home, applied some household remedies to the wound and did not care much about it. About five days ago symptoms of hydrophobia set in and on the 29th ultimo she was removed by her relatives to the Cama Hospital where she died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Mr. Eknath Raghoonath Khote, who resides at Walkeshwar Road, has reported to the police the theft of a purse containing one diamond ring of the value of Rs. 500, two pearls worth Rs. 25, one tola of gold, one skeleton ring and Rs. 10 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 580. Mr. Eknath stated that he took the purse out of his drawer on the 31st ultimo, to pay the wages of one of his servants whom he had discharged. After he had paid the servant, complainant could not say whether he put the purse back in the drawer or left it on the dressing table. On the following morning when he opened the drawer, he found the purse missing with its contents, nor could he find it in his room. The discharged servant has been found and the matter is being investigated.

A FRAUDULENT TINSMITH.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Lalkhan Noorkhan, a tinsmith, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a number of cooking utensils, of the value of Rs. 20, the property of Nubibad and three other residents of Haines Road, Byculla. About six weeks ago the first complainant, who is a woman, entrusted the accused with some of her cooking utensils to be tinned, and he promised to return them in a few days. As the tinsmith failed to return the pots, complainant made inquiries and ascertained that her pots had been pledged by the accused with a marwaree. A report was made to the police and the accused was arrested. It was then discovered that accused had defrauded three other persons in a similar manner. The whole of the property was recovered from different marwarees. The magistrate convicted the accused on three charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At Thakordwar Road, on Saturday evening, a coroner's inquiry was held on the body of Janabai, a Hindoo girl, aged about fourteen years. The deceased was the wife of one Govind Visram, a vegetable-seller, and the couple lived happily together at Thakordwar Road. The girl had been almost from her infancy suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing. On Friday she had an attack of asthma when her breathing became heavy and difficult. She used to take a pice worth of opium at a time to relieve pain. On Saturday afternoon, deceased was found lying unconscious in her bed. A medical practitioner was summoned and he on examination pronounced it to be a case of opium-poisoning. She died shortly afterwards. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium showed that deceased had called at his shop at Cheera Bazaar that morning and purchased from him three-fourths of a tola of opium, saying she wanted it for her children. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, two Mahomedan women, named Sakeena and Rahimunbee, were charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. W. Webb, with kidnapping and obtaining a Hindu girl, named Ganga, aged about 12 years, for an immoral purpose. The girl Ganga was the wife of one Kanoo Toolsiram and resided with her husband and her mother-in-law, at Kamatipoora. On the 20th May last, the mother-in-law sent the girl to Null Bazaar to buy some fish. She did not return home and the husband after searching for her in vain, gave information to the police. On the night of the 29th idem, about 11 o'clock, while Inspector Coxen was going his rounds through Suklaji Street, he saw a girl, dressed in European costume, standing at a window of the house of ill-fame, kept by the second accused. On seeing him the girl ran inside and this aroused the suspicion of the police officer. He went into the house and found the missing girl and the two accused in it. The police inquiries showed that while the girl was at Null Bazaar on the day in question, she was met by first accused who took her to a liquor-shop. Here they both partook of some liquor, and when the girl became a little intoxicated, the woman induced her to accompany her, saying that she would take her to her sister's house. The woman took the girl to the house of ill-fame kept by the second accused, where she was found by the police. The case was remanded for further inquiry.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Mahabool Mussie, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was a shoe-maker and resided at Sion. On Wednesday night, a down passenger train for Poona was entering the Sion Station of the G. I. P. Railway and a goods train was coming in on the up-line. Just then a porter on duty at the station saw the deceased jumping down from the up-platform and attempting to cross the line to go on to the down platform. The porter shouted out to the deceased not to cross the line, but the man did not seem to have heard the warning. He crossed over both the lines and as he was getting up on the down platform he tripped against the signal wire and fell on the line. After the goods train had passed through the station, the porter crossed over to the down platform and saw the deceased lying on the outer rail of the down line between the engine and brake van of the passenger train. His right leg was almost severed and there was a large wound on the left leg. The deceased was brought to Bombay and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The day after the admission his right leg was amputated. He never rallied and died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from shock, the result of extensive and severe injuries to both the legs from his having been accidentally run over by a railway engine at the Sion Station.

CHEATING A SILVERSMITH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Subrati Khairat Ali and Ismail Joosub were charged before Mr. W. Webb, the former with cheating in respect of a bundle of silver wire, of the value of Rs. 28 and the latter with the abetment of the offence. Inspector Gannon prosecuted on behalf of the police. It appears that about half-past 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, the two accused called at the shop of one Tribhovan Jivanram, a manufacturer of gold and silver wire, at Bhendy Bazaar Road and asked the shop-keeper to show them some bundles of silver wire, as they wanted to buy some. Seven bundles were placed before them for their approval. After looking at the bundles for some time, the first accused said he would call again next morning with the money and they both left. The complainant, at the time of closing the shop, was storing away the bundles of wire, when he discovered that one of them was very light. He examined the bundle and found it to be false. His suspicion pointed to the accused and he immediately started in search of them. He traced them to the Nawab Musjid at Bhendy Bazaar Road, and gave them in police custody. The police searched them and found a bundle of real silver wire on the person of the first accused. A record of one previous conviction for a similar offence was produced against the first accused. The second accused said that he simply accompanied the first accused to the shop and that he was not aware of his companion's intention to cheat the shop-keeper. The magistrate sentenced No. 1 to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and No. 2 to two months' like punishment.

ARRIVAL OF A DISABLED STEAMER.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. King Arthur, under the command of Captain J. R. Davison, which was disabled at Bushire having her shaft broken, was brought to Bombay by the same Company's steamer Moshtari, Captain C. H. Barron, on Saturday. It seems the King Arthur left Busreh on the 15th May and called at Mahomerah and Bushire, and at the latter port it was discovered that her thrust shaft was broken, and the same Company's steamer Moshtari arrived at Bushire on the 23rd May and C. H. Barron, of the Moshtari, was asked to tow the disabled steamer to Bombay, which request he readily complied with. It was found a difficult task owing to the strong wind prevailing at the time and he could not manage to turn the ship. During the voyage moderate weather was experienced. Captain Barron deemed it advisable to keep two watches during the voyage, one on the bridge and the other on the poop for the tow vessel. Captain Barron and Mr. J. Brisley, chief officer, and staff of the Moshtari deserve greatest credit, as well as to Captain J. E. Davision and his staff for bringing the disabled steamer safely to the port. The King Arthur will be taken into Prince's Dock to-day, where her cargo will be discharged and necessary repairs will then be made.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

AT a meeting of the representatives of the leading native cricket clubs held on the 19th May, 1900, the following fixtures, for the rainy season this year, have been arranged:—

June 10—Parsee Gymkhana Scratch Match John Bright Cricket Club vs Daivadnya Cricket Club Baronet Cricket Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club and Liberal Cricket Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club M L vs Fres. Domini Cricket Club

June 16—Parsee Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade

June 17—Parsee Gymkhana vs Noble Cricket Club Esplanade Cricket Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club Liberal Cricket Club M L vs John Bright Cricket Club and Baronet Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club

Jun 23—Parsee Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club

June 24—Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana Hindoo Gymkhana vs Noble Cricket Club Alliance Cricket Club vs Victor Cricket Club John Bright Cricket Club vs Lord Northbrook (Cricket Club Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club Baronet Cricket Club vs Daivadnya Cricket Club and Parsee Victoria Cricket Club vs Young Hindoos Cricket Club

June 30—Hindoo Gymkhana vs Y M C A Cricket Club

July 1—Parsee Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club M L Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian C Club Baronet Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade and John Bright Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club

July 6 and 7—Baronet Cricket Club vs Poona Gymkhana

July 7—Parsee Gymkhana vs Grant Medical College Gymkhana Hindoo Gymkhana vs Elphistone College Gymkhana Elphstone Cricket Club vs Municipal Cricket Club

July 8—Parsee Gymkhana vs Parsee Victoria Cricket Club Elphistone Cricket Club vs Baronet Cricket Club John Bright Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian C Club Hindoo Gymkhana vs Lord Northbrook Cricket Club Alliance Cricket Club vs Mr Marker's XI Esplanade Cricket Club vs Young Hindoos Cricket Club

July 14—Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphistone College Gymkhana Hindoo Gymkhana vs P W Department Cricket Club Elphinston Cricket Club vs Y M C A Cricket Club Baronet Cricket Club vs B B and C I Ry Cricket Club

July 15—Parsee Gymkhana vs John Bright Cricket Club Hindoo Gymkhana vs Baronet Cricket Club Noble Cricket Club vs Elphinston Cricket Club Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade vs Daivadyna Cricket Club and Liberal Cricket Club M L vs Victor Cricket Club

July 20 and 21—Mr Chinoy's XI vs Poona Gymkhana

July 21—Hindoo Gymkhana vs Army and Navy C S I Ld C Club and Hindoo Gymkhana vs Elphinstone Cricket Club

July 22—Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana Return Elphinston Cricket Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana Esplanade Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club and Parsee Victoria Cricket Club vs Lord Northbrook Cricket Club.

July 28—Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphinstone Cricket Club and Hindoo Gymkhana vs Bombay Gymkhana

July 29—Parsee Gymkhana vs Baronet Cricket Club Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club M L Hindoo Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana Alliance Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club and John Bright Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade

August 4—Parsee Gymkhana vs B B and C I Railway Cricket Club

August 5—Parsee Gymkhana vs Hindoo Gymkhana Baronet Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club vs Alliance Cricket Club Esplanade Cricket Club vs Lord Northbrook Cricket Club and Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade.

August 11—Parsee Gymkhana vs Bombay Gymkhana Hindoo Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club and Elphinstone Cricket Club vs B B and C I Railway Cricket Club

August 12—John Bright Cricket Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana Liberal Cricket Club M L vs Young Hindoos Cricket Club and Baronet Cricket Club vs Young Hindoos

August 17 and 18—Parsees vs Presidency at Bombay

August 19—Hindoo Gymkhana vs Parsee Victoria Cricket Club Hindoo Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Alliance Cricket Club and Baronet Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club

August 25 and 26—Parsee Gymkhana vs Hindoo Gymkhana

August 26—Baronet Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club M L Noble Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade Lord Northbrook Cricket Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club and Esplanade Cricket Club vs Marker's XI

August 29—Parsee Gymkhana vs B B and C I Ry C C Return and Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Y M C A Cricket Club Return

Sept. 1—Parsee Gymkhana vs Bombay Gymkhana Return

Sept. 2—Elphinstone C Club vs Baronet Cricket Club Return and Parsee Victoria C Club vs Esplanade C Club

Sept. 3 and 4—Hindoo Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana at Poona

Sept. 7 and 8—Parsee Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana at Poona

Sept. 8—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Municipal Cricket Club Return

Sept. 9—Baronet Cricket Club vs Alliance Cricket Club John Bright C C vs Elphinstone C Club Liberal C Club Esplanade vs Young Zoroastrian C Cricket Club and Hindoo Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club M L

Sept. 13 14 and 15—Parsees vs Presidency at Poona

Sept. 16—Noble Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Parsee Victoria Cricket Club and Baronet Cricket Club vs Lord Northbrook Cricket Club

Sept. 22—Parsee Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club Return Hindoo Gymkhana vs Y M C A Cricket Club and Baronet Cricket Club vs B B and C I Ry C Club Return

Sept. 23—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club and Hindoo Gymkhana vs Elphistone Cricket Club

Sept. 24—Parsee Gymkhana vs Anglo Indian Association Cricket Club and Hindoo Gymkhana vs B B and C I Ry Cricket Club

Sept. 30—Parsee Gymkhana vs Esplanade Cricket Club Baronet Cricket Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana Return Liberal cricke. Club M L vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian C Club and Lord Northbrook Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade

Oct. 5—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Men's Zoroastrian C Club

Oct. 7—Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphinstone Cricket Club Return.

PARSEE GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES, 1900.

June 10—Scratch match Parsee Gymkhana
a16th Liberal C Club Esplanade Parsee Gymkhana
17—Noble Cricket Club Parsee Gymkhana
a23—Municipal Cricket Club Oval
24—Islam Gymkhana Parsee Gymkhana
July 1—Liberal C C Marine Lines Parsee Gymkhana
a7—Grant Medical College Gymkhana Parsee Gymkhana
8—Parsee Victoria Cricket Club Parsee Gymkhana
a14—Elphinstone College Gymkhana Parsee Gymkhana
15—John Bright Cricket Club Parsee Gymkhana
22—Islam Gymkhana Return Islam Gymkhana
a28—Elphinstone Cricket Club Parsee Gymkhana
29—Baronet Cricket Club Parsee Gymkhana
Augt a4—B B & C I Railway C C Oval
5—Hindoo Gymkhana Hindoo Gymkhana
a11—Bombay Gymkhana Bombay Gymkhana
17 bi8—Parsees vs Presidency Bombay Gymkhana
a25 26—Hindoo Gymkhana Return Parsee Gymkhana
b29—B B & C I Ry C C Return Parsee Gymkhana
Sept a1—Bombay Gymkhana Return Parsee Gymkhana
7 8—Poona Gymkhana Poona
bi3 bi4 bi5—Parsees vs Presidency Poona Gymkhana
22—Municipal C C Return Parsee Gymkhana
24—Young Zoroastrian C C Parsee Gymkhana
a29—Anglo-Indian Association C C Parsee Gymkhana
30—Esplanade Cricket Club Parsee Gymkhana
Oct b3—Young Men's Zoroastrian C C Parsee Gymkhana
7—Elphinstone C C Return Parsee Gymkhana
aHalf-day Matches bHolidays

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

June 23—Parsi Gymkhana C C
30—H M's Customs C C
July 7—Elphinstone C C
14—B B and C I Ry C C
28—Y M C A C C
Aug 4—Islam Gymkhana C C
11—Hindu Gymkhana C C
18—Anglo Indian Asso C C
25—Marine Battalion C C
29—H M's Customs C C
Sept 1—Elphinstone College Gymkhana C C
8—Elphinstone C C Return
22—Parsi Gymkhana Return
29—Anglo Indian Asso Return

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	248,629	5	11
The Officials of H H the Nizam's Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments.....	1,403	1	1
B B and C I Ry Cycling Club	11	6	0
Triconial Bapalal.....	1	0	0
Per Messrs Arbuthnot& Co, Madras...	239	3	5
Total....	250,284	0	5

KING KING & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1900.

THE Queen has approved of the grant of a Good Service Pension of one hundred pounds a year to Major General Sir Coleridge Grove, K. C. B., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

THE following is a list of subscriptions promised up to this date towards the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions previously promised (up to 30th March).....	1,64,745	15	9
The proceeds of the admission fee at Shah-Nameh reading given by Mr Jiwanji Jamshedji Mody	50	0	0
Mr H F Beale	100	0	0
Mr Soroff's Stamp Office, Bombay.....	2	4	0
Messrs M M Bottlewalla & Co (2nd donation).....	25	0	0
Mr B N Cooper	10	0	0
In the pious memory of the late Mr Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C I E, Raj Rehram Mah Meher	50	0	0
Two Parsees.....	10	0	0
F A L	100	0	0
Mr Framji Muncherji Cama Charity ..	150	0	0
Mr Shantaram Jaggonath	5	0	0
Messrs Bejanji Cowasji Jamsetji Jessawalla and Sons	51	0	0
Messrs Talati & Co	50	0	0
No 100	100	0	0
Messrs A Blaschcek & Co	500	0	0
B S D	60	0	0
Sympathy	25	0	0
A Zoroastrian	7	0	0
Messrs Jorabji and Jamsetji Khan, Jewellers	51	0	0
M F R.....	20	0	0
A Parsee Family	111	0	0
The Native Staff of the National Bank of India, Ld	206	0	0
Bai Hirabai Cursetji Kola.....	5	0	0
Major H M Abud (contributions made by the Public of Aden).....	11,284	0	0
Mrs Hiratni Manecksji Darukhanawalla	5	0	0
Mr Damodar Ratha Bhandare	1	0	0
Messrs K B Rele & Co	25	0	0
Mr H Thorpe, Govt Tel. Jellasore.....	5	0	0
A Parsee Lady through M L K	10	0	0
Mr G V Joshi	10	0	0
J D	100	0	0
Mr R W Hanson.....	10	0	0
Bombay General Post Office Establishment	41	0	0
New General Offices B B and C I Ry Bombay 4th instalment	9	0	0
B M	250	0	0
Mr R H Moscardo	150	0	0
Mr Francis Freeman (26)	90	0	0
General Sir John Watson	100	0	0
J J C.....	10	0	0
D B	10	0	0
A	5	0	0
J P.....	10	0	0
S N.....	10	0	0
Dr Jehangir Edulji Nusserwanji.....	10	0	0
Dr Burjorji H Dantra	10	0	0
Dr Framji Shapurji	10	0	0
D K	5	0	0
Mr A Lakim (Podanur)	3	0	0
Messrs Vussonji and Jutha.....	51	0	0
Mr Darashah Rustomji.....	10	0	0
Messrs Morarji and Ardesir	25	0	0
Mr Naran Lalloobhai	10	0	0
Mr Damoder Karsan.....	10	0	0
Mr Trimbuck Hurnarayen.....	11	0	0
Mr Jehangir Hormusji	15	0	0
Messrs Cowasji and Manecksji	51	0	0
Mr Jehangir Shapurji	5	0	0
Mr Ardesir Shapurji.....	5	0	0
Mr Oalsookh Laloo.....	11	0	0
Mr Narondas Govandji	25	0	0
Mr Dipchund Niyalchund	51	0	0
Mr Dorabji Framji.....	25	0	0
Mr Devkaran Nanji	10	0	0
Mr Maganlal Echaram.....	5	0	0
Bai Gungabai, daughter of the late Mr Harischundra Witnoba.....	11	0	0
Mr Nowroji Jehangir Ghamadia.....	100	0	0
Collected from Hirabai by Mr Rustom D N Wadia at an Evening Party at Westfield.....	63	8	6
Contribution from Bombay 13th Extra Meeting 1900 including subscription from Bookmakers	1,500	0	0
The National Assurance Company of Ireland.....	500	0	0
Mr J E Whiting subscription for March and April	100	0	0
Mr C T Burke	100	0	0
Major General H E Jacob	100	0	0
Collected at the Elphinstone College Bombay by Mr M Macmillan.....	259	12	0
S S.....	10	0	0
Mr John Macpherson Hon Sec Sir Charles Farran Portrait Fund.....	386	9	10
A Parsee Lady in memory of the Dead.	15	0	0
"Alas Phil"	10	0	0
C D M (Zorastrian)	20	0	0
Officials of the Bombay General Post Office, including Postmen.....	50	5	6
A Parsee Gentleman	7	0	0
X Y Z	100	0	0
S D	5	0	0
Employes of Messrs Ralli Bros Godown, Dana Bunder	33	0	0
In memory of Manecksi Ruttonji Billimoria.....	15	0	0
Mr R M Ratigar, in memory of his beloved friend and cousin, late Merwanji Rustomji Dalal	15	0	0
Mr T Hill	10	0	0
Contribution of one day's pay from the Officers and men of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, Mazagon.....	601	0	0
Students of the Wilson College, Bombay	115	0	0
E Fulton Hon Mr Justice.....	100	0	0
Messrs Wilkinson He wood and Clark, Ld	1,000	0	0
The Northern Assurance Company (per Volkart Brothers).....	1,500	0	0
Mr C A Wakeford	20	0	0
Mr Ludha Canji Dalal	100	0	0
The Staff and workmen of Messrs Alex McKenzie and Sons	271	7	0
Messrs Alex McKenzie and Sons (second contribution).....	271	7	0
Major A Hildebrand (fifth contribution)	100	0	0
Messrs Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld (second contribution)....	500	0	0
Associated Flour Millers of Western India	138	1	11
Employes of Messrs Wm Moir and Co.	10	8	3
Mr N Dorabji Patel	10	0	0
Capt P J Gordon	50	0	0
Nawabzada Nasrullakhan of Sachin .	50	0	0
Mr Dossabhoy Sorabji Marker	15	0	0
In memory of the late Bai Meherbai Rustomji Jamsetji from a widow Parsee Lady	2	0	0
Messrs Dinshaw D Curranee & Co.....	100	0	0
Mr P B Savile	100	0	0
Mr A Craigie	100	0	0
Messrs A Bhicajee & Co	200	0	0
Messrs Kwang Lang Long & Co	30	0	0
Messrs Bennett & Co Auctioneers	100	0	0
Collected at Christ Church Byculla ...	40	0	0
Collected at St Thomas' Church Mapoli..	15	0	0
Collected at St Matthews Church Ig'spuri.....	30	0	0
Collected at Steamer Point Aden.....	79	12	0
Collected at Thank Offering from 2 Subalterns Aden	83	4	6
Collected at Offertory at Satara.....	50	13	0
Collected at Other Offertory in the Diocese of Bombay.....	116	5	3
Mr H Chalmers.....	100	0	0
Sympathisers amongst the Karwar Shenvi Community in Bombay	340	0	0
P Dn Ma	5	0	0
The Grain Merchants Association first instalment	450	0	0
W M of Lodge No 365 S C Belgaum ...	100	0	0
Mr B Cooverji Darookhanawalla	10	0	0
Messrs Shapurji Sorabji and Ratanshaw Dadabhoy.....	500	0	0
Messrs Thos Cook and Son.....	2,250	0	0
Mr H V M Phelips 2nd donation	50	0	0
Mr Dorabji Palonji Setna	10	0	0
Lt Genl Sir H Moore K C B C I E ...	500	0	0
Nr Nasserwanji Framji Readymoney...	50	0	0
Visitors at Mr Pinto's Hotel Matharan.	38	8	0
Law Union and Crown Fire and Life Insurance Company Volkart Brothers	750	0	0
A Parsee Lady in memory of the dear departed	10	0	0
Miss Chalmers.....	60	0	0
Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants Association	5,000	0	0
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand	1,000	0	0
Mr E C B Ackerond.....	50	0	0
Staff and Employes of David Mills Co Ld	119	15	9
Staff and Employes of Standard Mills Co Ld	216	0	0
Lord Mount Stephen per H E Lord Northcote	7,470	13	0
Acchen and Munich Fire Insurance Co ..

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	Rs.	a
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley		...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32		...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.		...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann		...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt		...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.		...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks		...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow		...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32		...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32		...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32		...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ		...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32		...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32		...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker		...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32		...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers		...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len		...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep		...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson		...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema		...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale		...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt		...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman		...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy		...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams		...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader		...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley		...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench		...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
Fer the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£102 9-16 X D.
3 per cent Rentes .....£101—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...£110 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..£04 1-4 plus 1-4
Bar Silver in London .....27 9-16 unchanged.
Do in New York .....60 1-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris...25 16—1-2
Do on New York.....4 87 1-8 "
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills, 2 5-8 per cent.—1-8"
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 per cent., unchanged,
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 50,000, 1s. 4d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 12,000, 1s. 4d.
Holidays until Tuesday.

SEEDS.—London quotes—Linseed 56s. 6d. June-July. Dunkirk, Sellers—quiet.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady with rates unchanged with one or two Banks giving demand at 1s. 4d. for the mail and forward a fair amount being taken by the Bazaar for July and later on for August.

Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand do do ...	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits Forward.....	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs do	1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 3-8 for 2nd July declining during the course of the day to Rs. 96 1-4 with its. 96 3 16 for ready.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Market is dull and lifeless with very little doing.

Commercial Bank of India.....	Rs. 63
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.....	Rs. 1,805

Ahmedabad Prantaj Railway shares: The last dividend paid on these was 5 per cent.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady with buyers for Antwerp at 14s. business having been done for the latter port at this rate.

COALS.—A line of Muir's Navigation, 2,000 tons is reported, October to April next year, at Rs. 13-8.

SEEDS—LINSEED.—The market is firmer at higher rates and with a fair enquiry, Rs. 9-15 having been paid for bold and Rs. 9-13 to Rs. 9-14 for small grain with business doing.

RAPESEED is unchanged at yesterday's rates.

POPPYSEED.—The market is steadier with a slight demand at Rs. 8-12.

CASTORSEED unchanged at Rs. 37-12.

GINGELLY quiet but steady at unaltered rates.

COTTON.—In old crops the market is dull with no demand either from shippers or mills and practically nothing reported.

New crops are steady owing to the scarcity of sellers, F. G. Bengals for January being quoted Rs. 169 170, and Good Broach for March Rs. 199-200.

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ready	203
do F. G. do	195
Broach Fine do	220
do Good do	215
	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	52,900
" Sold for Exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	66,000
" Actual Exports	13,000
" Week's Imports	35,000
" Stock	556,000
SURATS—	
Total amount forwarded to Consumers	200
" actual exports	100
" Weeks Imports	1,000
" Stock	2,000
Afloat American	50,000
Indian	3,000

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 4 29-32d—1-32. Arrivals closed steady. Good Madras Westerns 4 3-8d. Fair Cocanadas 4 1-8d.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 "
Do Continent	3,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 unchanged.
Futures month of August.....	7·32 " 36
Do do December.....	7·50 " 5
Week's Receipts Cotton at U. S. Ports....	23,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	17,000 "
Do do France and Continent	19,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	260,000 "
Do do do Interior Ports.....	150,000 "

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do to Continent	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 unchanged.
Futures, month of September ..	7·84 plus 2
Do. do of December....	7·53 plus 3

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	116
Total.....	116
Compta and Dharwar.....	22
Westerns	251
Bengals.....	61
Other Sorts	192
Total...	642

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,675
Linseed	3,002
Rapeseed	3,349
Gingelly seed	611
Poppy Seed	135
Groundnuts	331
Castor Seed	1,018
Rice	54,830
Myrabolams	1,950

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger.....	4 12-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 9-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers.....	64 1-4
Bar Silver.....	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matlana left here this afternoon,

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Meeke Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 2nd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd June, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	3	9	21 a.m.	0	20
Suez	3	1	35 p.m.	0	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd June, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	28	0	1
" Karachi	0	15	0	7
" Madras.....	0	35	0	5

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	4,000	...	7,500
Or per mile of Railway	64	74	...	138
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	62,102	58,751	2	1,18,855
Total for 16 weeks.	63,602	62,751	2	1,26,355
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do. ...	...	...	..	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARDY—May 29, at Bakeleigh, Coonoor, the wife of Major C R H. Hardy, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, of a son.

MAYSTON—May 17, at Chandbally, the wife of W G Mayston, Port Officer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KOUWEN—JONES—May 23, at St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev Father Hoffman, Henry John Kouwen, son of the late William Robert Kouwen, Local Fund Engineer, Burma, to Lillian Stanislaus, third daughter of Mr Stephen Jones, Mechanical Engineer, Madras Railway.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1900.

THE Industrial Development of India formed the subject of a suggestive paper, read before the Society of Arts by Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I. The position in India, in the lecturer's view, is unlike that of any other country even in Asia. She has resisted the excessive imitation of the West which is the characteristic of modern Japan, but she has not the immobility of the interior of China. In some respects our economical condition resembles that of some of the provinces of European Russia, as is described in Sir Donald M. Wallace's work on that country. The long winter in Russia has led to a development of manual industries carried on in-doors which the open-air life of the tropics does not favor. For nine-tenths of the population, the cotton, jute and woollen industries that have sprung up in the Presidency capitals and some other great towns, are practically unknown. The people of India are essentially agricultural—"the most universally agricultural community in the civilised world is essentially a Peasant Empire. It is to the peasantry that the State looks for the bulk of its direct revenue. It is on the peasantry that the merchant attends for the bulk of his exports, and by whose consumption he regulates the volume of his imports. It is to the peasantry that the artisan owes the character and quality of his outturn; and it is by the verdict of the peasantry, unspoken, but unmistak ably expressed, that the results of our administration must stand or fall." Fortunately the rural masses show signs of development almost imperceptible to those who are continuously in the same environment, but apparent to those who revisit a district or province after an absence of a few years. A greater mobility in the community from top to bottom has been induced by the development of communications which enable the villager to seek employment or betterment at great distances from his aucestral home. The cultivator can go to the large towns and do his own bargaining if the village grain-dealer is too grasping. In the third-class railway carriage, men from different parts of India meet and compare notes, and the angles of the caste system are worn off, while the system itself remains substantially the same.

The commercial classes, always with a keen eye to business, saw their way to utilise foreign imports by distributing them in retail throughout the whole of the interior. One result of their enterprise is that, as Sir Muncherji Bhownuggree has pointed out, everything above the copper and earthenware utensils in native houses is imported from abroad. Price, not quality, is what is sought and the output of steam and water-power undersells the products of manual labour. The race is to the cheap, and the produce of India, over and above what is required for home-consumption, is exported in its raw state. Immense quantities of hides are sent abroad to be converted into leather. An enterprising Parsi, noting this, sent his son to Europe to learn the best processes of manufacture and on his return, placed him in charge of a tannery. The same might be done in regard to the ground-nuts, and seeds that are sent to Europe to be converted into oil, and re-imported into India as the best Lucca. The present system seems natural to the peasant and to the merchant, for it is that to which they have been accustomed, and they see no reason for change. The recent and the present famine show what dangers lurk in a system which makes vast numbers of people dependent on practically one industry for subsistence. Drought deprives not only the cultivators and those that live by land, but village artisans and cattle-breeders, of all their means of subsistence. In this country the masses do not live upon the wheat and other cereals which are sent to foreign markets. With the exception of the coast districts which consume rice from their own paddy-fields or from Burma, millet and pulse are the staple foods of the rest of India. When the supply of these fails, there is none to be found in foreign markets that could be imported into this country for the sustenance of the bulk of the people. Mr. Baines holds that means must be adopted to increase the home produce from the cultivated area or that area must be enlarged at the expense of the acreage which supplies the export market. As yet the whole arable area has not been occupied, except in the congested tracts, but we must look forward to the time when the population will overtake the means of subsistence. We here come upon a curious analogy to what takes place in Russia. There is a large seasonal migration from Rutnagiri with a population of 280 to the square mile, to Saran, with richer soil, with over 900. For years past, the approach of the harvest has seen some 200,000 Russians migrating from the northern Provinces to the more fertile south. Many of these do not return. No doubt a certain percentage of those who migrate settle down in the localities where they find employment and conditions more generally favourable. The lecturer is not only impressed by the increasing pressure upon the agricultural resources of India, and the uncertainty of a continuous rise in production; he is disturbed by the fact that the present commercial system rests entirely upon the freedom of the great sea-routes. It is unquestionable that the interruption for any prolonged period of the foreign trade of India would be a serious embarrassment to the Government as well as to the cultivators and the merchants. We must depend on the overwhelming preponderance of the British fleet to avert this danger. Nothing must be left undone for the improvement of agriculture, and the amelioration of the conditions in the famine zones and the masses should be encouraged by every means to seek a livelihood independent of agriculture. The cultivators are quite ready to adopt any innovation which can be shown to increase the output. The artisans and the labourers who depend entirely on the year's harvest should be employed in working up raw produce that is now exported.

The Indian cotton industry was brought into existence by the result of the Civil War in America, which reduced Lancashire to extremities. The jute trade of Bengal arose when the Crimean war stopped the supply of Russian hemp. These facts indicate that India knows how to make use of opportunities when they present themselves. Mr. Baines sees no reason why a great deal of the produce, including coir and teak, now exported to be worked up abroad, should not be handled in this country. In the same way many of the imported articles which are to be found in every well-to-do native house might well be manufactured in India. Something was done in this direction some years ago in Poona, but, probably owing to the visitations of plague, this enterprise has not attained the development that might have been expected. It is to be feared that we are a long way from the realisation of Lord George Hamilton's dream that the industries of India could be revived and extended by the utilisation of electricity as a motive power throughout the country. That would only be possible where water-power could be found to generate the electricity. The suggestion was made that the caste system should be utilised for the technical training of the Indian workman who is patient and industrious, and can turn out good work when he is properly taught. The lecturer says very truly that the technical institutions have not yet got into touch with the classes that of all others would derive benefit from their teachings, namely, the village artisans. Something has been done in this direction in the Madras Presidency where instructors are sent into the villages for short periods to give manual instruction. The general conclusion is that the industrial regeneration of India must be from within. Any attempt to force the pace and compel the adoption of methods and processes which are unfamiliar to the people would make them unpopular and close the door to progress for many years.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, the able Commissioner for Sind, in his review of the revenue report on the irrigation works during last year, was able to assure the Government that the zeal and energy of the officers of all grades in that division was unsurpassed. In very adverse circumstances they were able to obtain very favourable results. In spite of a poor inundation the net revenue exceeded that for all previous years except the last when there was a high and long sustained inundation. Fair crop results were obtained from the inundation during the year under review. The total area under cultivation was 2,456,051 acres which is only 52,677 acres less than the average for the five previous years. The kharif area though lower than that of the last two years exceeded the average of the five preceding years by 79,673 acres, but the rabi area fell short of the average by 108,065 acres. Dissecting the results it is found that on Government lands the cultivated area was less by 349,127 acres, on jaghir lands there was an increase of 5,764 acres and the cultivation of foreign territory showed a decrease of 6,669 acres compared with the totals of the previous years. Under dubari, or twice cropped cultivation, there was an area of 222,159 acres, not included in the foregoing figures, or a decrease of 13,235 acres. Referring to an increase of this cultivation in Shikarpur in 1898 the Commissioner considers that it is due to the rabi supply being so inferior that the zamindars instead of attempting to raise independently watered crops, sowed light crops in their moist rice-fields so as to utilise to the full every possible means of getting produce. The diminished water-supply in the canals caused a natural reduction in the area of unauthorised cultivation which fell from 89,699 acres in the previous year to 67,662 acres. In the figures of the principal crops irrigated decreases appear in all except rice, the largest reduction being noticeable in regard to jowari. In 1897-98 there was a remarkable increase in rice cultivation and it is worthy of special note that in the past year, albeit the inundation was very low, the increase has been more than maintained. The financial results of the irrigation works during the year show a gross revenue above and working expenses below the average, the net revenue, as previously indicated, only falling short of that for the previous year when the inundation was unusually favourable. The satisfactory results have called forth an expression of pleasure from Government who note with approval the statement of Mr. James that the officers of the Revenue and Irrigation Departments in Sind both work heartily together for the development of the country, the improvement of the revenues and the prosperity and contentment of the people.

A CIRCULAR was recently forwarded to the chief Forest Officers asking for information with regard to the ironwood tree of Pegu, and the result is an interesting and complete article published as a further contribution to the Agricultural Ledger. The tree flourishes in many provinces, particularly in Madras, Bombay and Burma, thriving best in moist localities. It grows to an enormous height and reaches maturity in 60 or 80 years in Madras, but in Bombay Presidency 100 years is fixed as the commercially-exploitable age. The general opinion on the question of propagation is that the best means is natural re-production by seed. The latter falls from the parent tree after other associated trees have cast their seed and at a time when forest fire have almost ceased. Even if fire does occur its covering is so hard that it remains unharmed, and being heavy and flat it has fewer chances of being washed away by the rains. The hill tribes of the Godavari eat these seeds as a dainty, and the Gonds of the Central Provinces consume the kernel of the seed in large quantities after roasting it. The wood is hard, resinous and dark-coloured and is highly appreciated in localities where it is to be had in fair abundance. It is much stronger than other woods of exceptional strength, and is so hard that a rifle shot at 20 yards distance will scarcely cause any penetration into it. The information concerning its commercial value is very limited, but it seems to be a favourite wood for scaffolding, and lasts well when kept from damp. It is also used for railway sleepers and telegraph posts. The Burma State Railway was laid with sleepers of this wood in 1877 and the majority was still good in 1894. A quantity of sleepers were sent from Burma to Madras and Calcutta in 1885-6, and the profit which accrued from the works in the Pegu Circle amounted to 36 per cent. Trees of three to four feet girth are used as house posts and bridge piles in Pegu, and for these purposes it is said to be unequalled for its durability, while one mill in Pegu is supplying planks for paving blocks in England. The discovery of tannin in the properties of the wood, a year or two back, has imparted new interest to the wood. Mr. H. R. Proctor, of the Yorkshire College, who made the discovery, is of opinion that the new product will prove a valuable tanning material, the colour of which is fair and is a satisfactory agent. Efforts are being made to collect the bark and sawdust at the saw-mills, and if this is done there will be no difficulty in making large quantities of the extract.

THE less-informed people are of the peculiarities of the inhabitants of this country the more venturesome are they in their schemes for the benefit of the native. For example, a correspondent, glorying in having conceived such a brilliant idea, writes to us:—"We in England read, and read with the deepest sorrow, of the sufferings of the native population of India from famine. But is it not a little anomalous that whilst there are millions of people in India in a condition of starvation, at the same time there are scores of thousands of families in Great Britain, who would be glad to employ the women of India, and to provide them with comfortable homes and wages? There is practically unlimited demand in this country for honest domestic servants, and in view of the spread of the Imperialistic spirit I should say that women from India would be especially welcome I venture, therefore, to think that the Government might do very much worse than charter a ship for the conveyance to London of some of those who are now starving, providing for them here during the very short interval before they found employment. It would be most desirable that somebody in India should investigate the character of the individual emigrants. Their experience of house-work would be of less importance, so long as they were willing to learn." No doubt the writer means well, but was there ever such an exhibition of utter ignorance of the country and her people than is displayed in those few lines? Indian women as domestics and maids-of-all-work! They would rather starve a thousand times.

THE proposed rules for the administration of the endowment of fifteen lakhs made by the Maharajah of Jaipur, the interest on which is to be devoted to famine relief, are published in the "Gazette of India." From this it appears that the fund will be known as the "Indian Peoples' Famine Trust," and will be vested, by the Government of India in the treasurer of Charitable Endowments and administered by a Committee representing the various local Governments, besides a list of members and one nominee of the Maharajah of Jaipur.

BOMBAY Act No. 1 of 1900, (an Act to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869) has received the assent of the Governor-General.

NO further information regarding the sending of Boer prisoners to Ceylon has reached the Indian authorities, and the arrangements for their reception are for the present suspended.

AT a meeting in the Union Church, at Ootacamund, on Tuesday, Miss Ling, speaking of Christian work amongst the Todas, stated that not a single Toda, so far, had ever been converted to Christianity.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Sebraon, were Dr. L. Klopsch, who had come to India from America in connection with the Indian Famine; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Collector of Poona and Political Agent, Bhore; Mr. Eardley Norton, of the Madras Bar; Mr. E. Lawrence, I.C.S., Collector and District Registrar, Thana; Dr. H. G. Waters; Mr. Justice A. de Pinho, and others.

CAPTAIN RIGBY, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, now in Simla, joins the Intelligence Branch as attache.

MAJOR COX, 1st Somersetshire Regiment, succeeds Major Holme as Commandant, Mount Abu Sanitarium.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 73. Twelve fresh cases of plague and 17 deaths were registered.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 73. Twelve fresh cases of plague and 17 deaths were registered.

THE water-suply at Shinghar having been found insufficient for the needs of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, the regiment has been moved into camp at Shergalli on the Suleiman Range.

TWO new villages, Chahal Kurd, population 541, and Alanchar, population 503, in the Jullundur district, have become infected with plague. The villages of Jandiali and Bhua nave been declared free.

THE medical officer of the island of Minicoy says that the prominent sickness it the island is a mild type of ague probably due to the rank vegetation of the neighbouring island Pandaraums and to the mosquitoes which they breed.

A REPORT obtained currency in Simla on Thursday that the Maharani of Dholpur had died at Srinagar near Solan. We are glad to say the report was quite unfounded. The Maharana and Maharani were to reach Simla on Friday evening.

MAJOR GREY, Punjab Light Horse, who applied for the vacancy as second in command of Lumsden's Horse, has been informed by the Government that there is no intention at present to send more Volunteer officers or men to South Africa.

THE following officers have been permitted to proceed to South Africa:—Captain Trenchard, 1st Royal Scots; Lieutenants Baker, Royal Irish Rifles, Comyn, 1st East Surrey, Grey, 1st South Wales Borderers and Murphy, 2nd Suffolks.

WE hear on good authority that the Government of Madras has received a petition for the remission of the sentence passed on DeSantos in the Military Accounts Extortion Case, and that it has been handed to the Military authorities from whom any motion must come.

THE following officers have been detailed for famine duty:—Major Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry; Captains Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers; and Dalyell, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contiogent; and Lieutenants Bayley, 27th Bombay Infantry; Mosse, 4th Bombay Rifles; Carpenter, 7th Bombay Infantry; and Blair, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

WE regret to hear a poor account of the health of the Ceylon Contingent in South Africa as related in a letter from one of the troopers. The Contingent can only muster 60 men fit for duty, and this has debarred them from taking much part in active operations in the field.

THE general plague returns again show a satisfactory decline during the past week, the figures having fallen from 975 to 746. There were 205 deaths in Bombay city, 167 in Calcutta, 162 in the Bombay Presidency, 101 in Bengal, 60 in Karachi, 25 in the Punjab, and 16 in Aden.

THERE are still a small number of Afridi refugees in Kabul and they have settled down quietly in Kohistan, where the Amir has granted them some land. A few have taken service in his Highness's army, thus showing they have no present intention of returning to their own country.

CAPTAIN ROST, I. M. S., who has been engaged in investigations regarding the effective treatment of 'surra,' has sent in a report on the subject, and the Government of India have now sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 for the purchase of animals in order to enable him to continue his experiments.

MESSRS. BAGSHAWE, Hodges and Nigel-Jones Assistant Superintendents, Telegraph Department, Poona, Lahore and Vizagapatam respectively, have been given three months' language leave; and Mr. MacRae, Assistant Superintendent, Secunderabad, has been granted six months' sick leave.

IT is not intended we understand to build any large railway station at Jamrud in connection with the short line now being laid to that post. Peshawar will still remain the real military terminus, but the surface line to Jamrud will be used for light traffic, and as supplementing the ordinary means of transport.

THE latest famine returns show 5,770,000 persons on relief, or 4,000 less than in the week preceding. The chief decrease is in Bombay, 61,000, and Bombay Native States, 36,700. The provinces which show an increase are the Central Provinces 42,500; Hyderabad, 22,000; Berar, 18,200; Rajputana States, 9,700.

A RAID took place about four miles from Jandola on the evening of the 27th instant. The Officer Commanding at Jandola went out with all available cavalry, the infantry following, and pursued the raiders for two hours, forcing them to leave behind all stolen animals, which were recovered. The cavalry eventually came up with the raiders, but could not get within gunshot, as they bolted into the hills, where the cavalry were unable to follow.

THE following officers form the Council of the United Service Institution of India for the year 1900-1901:—Sir Edwin Collen, the Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, Surgeon-General Taylor, Maior-Generals Wace, Tyler, Elliot and Turner, Surgeon-General Harvey, Brigadier-Generals Elles and Gaselee, Veterinary-Colonel Thomson, Colonel A. R. Martin, Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders. Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkes, and Major W. D. Thomson.

DURING a severe thunderstorm at Rangoon on the 23rd ultimo, two officers of the West Ridings had just arrived at their quarters and were dressing for Mess when a heavy clap of thunder occurred. They immediately realised that the house had been struck and that there was something on fire. Going into a brother officer's room they found that the wire supporting the punkah had been fused by lightning and that the bed clothes were on fire. The occupant of the room came in a few seconds later, having, luckily, been absent when the house was struck.

THE statement of a Rangoon paper that work is in full swing on pile-driving for the railway bridge across the Irawadi between Amarapura and Sagaing is not quite correct. Permission has been given for a project-estimate for bridging the river a little south of Mandalay, and borings are being made to ascertain the nature of the ground—hence the wrong idea about pile-driving. As the bank on one side is high it is anticipated that sufficient headway for the river-steamers may be obtained, but this will bel determined by the levels and grades.

REFERRING to the Indian Regeneration scheme of Swami Bhaskaranand, the "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—As for the cost of this prodigious undertaking, a sum of Rs. 100 has already been collected or perhaps promised, but as it is only a rupee that has to be paid for membership, it seems to be expected that there will be millions in India who will part with that sum for a M. I. R. S. More urgent than this Society, however, seems to be the formation of another Society, with head-quarters certainly in in Madras, to teach the Hindus to cease to be dreamers and to learn a little of that practical common sense without which the regeneration of a country will be impossible.

A TUTICORIN correspondent writes:—A daring dacoity by torchlight was committed by a gang of about 60 men in a goldsmith's house in Melur, in Tuticorin, on the night of Sunday last, and jewels, &c., valued at about Rs. 1,000 were removed. The Police of this town seem to have been conspicuous by their absence, and the culprits seem to have got off scot-free. It is surprising that the movements of such a large gang of dacoits with torches, &c., were not noticed by any of the Police. This is the first instance of a dacoity having been committed in Tuticorin within the memory of the oldest of its inhabitants, and it is hoped that Goverment will take immediate steps to more efficiently protect life and property and avert the recurrence of similar depredations.

THE intensity of the famine in parts of the Bombay Presidency can best be gauged by a reference to the detailed reports in the "Gazette of India," which show both the population of the districts that are suffering and the number of persons on relief works. Thus the Ahmednagar District with a population of 888,000 has over 241,000 persons in receipt of relief, or more than 1 in 4, a proportion which would have amazed Famine Officers a few years ago. Sholapur and Broach have each about 1 in 4: Khandesh 1 in 7, Nasik 1 in 10 If the Dharwar, Belgaum and Ratnagiri Districts, with a total population of 3,10[illegible],000 and only 3,000 persons onrelief, be excluded, the figures work out as follows: Total population 11,300,000; number of persons receiving relief 1,253,000 or almost exactly 1 in every 10. Taking the Central Provinces, the proportion is much the same, the figures 1[illegible],84,000 and 1,847,000; but there is one district, Bilaspur, which is worst off of all. It has a population of 1,584 000, and out of this 621,000 are on the relief lists. Truly it would seem that in spite of all precautions the pauperisation of the people has begun. When the rains come the difficulty will be to induce many of the famine-striken ryots and laburers to leave the works, where they are well fed and comfortably housed. The developmentof the situation in July will be watched with great interest.

LATEST plague figures available show that in Bengal, outside Calcutta, the disease is dying down doubtless owing to the hot dry weather. It has however still a hold upon six districts, the worst being Patna, which returned 64 deaths in the week ending on May 26th. These figures were 28 lower than those of the week preceding; while in Burdwan, Midnapur, Darbhanga, Mozufferpore, Cuttack and Puri Districts no cases at all were reported. Of the other districts Saran and Monghyr each returned 11 deaths, Howrah 9, Hughli and the 24-Pergunnahs 3 each. The mortality in Calcutta was put at 167, but 32 deaths were only "suspicious," so we may expect the weekly mortality from plague in this instance to drop soon below 100. The blank spaces in the returns for all India are very reassuring. Madras may now be considered free, as only 2 imported cases occurred in that Presidency in the seven days; the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

CAPTURE BY QUEENSLANDERS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, 2nd, says Johannesburg is quiet and the people are surrendering their arms and ponies.

Only three Boer guns were left in the fort.

The Queenslanders captured on the 30th a creuzot gun and eleven waggons of stores and ammunition.

Commandant Botha of Zoutpansberg, his field cornet and one hundred prisoners were taken in the fighting round Johannesburg on the 30th.

The Yeomanry on their way from Kroonstad to Lindley were attacked on the 29th and had some casualties.

THE OCCUPATION OF JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, JUNE 2, 11-50 P.M.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch, dated Johannesburg, Friday, says "Wavell's Brigade remain to preserve order in Johannesburg and the rest of troops are encamped on the Pretoria Road.

The occupation of the city passed off satisfactorily, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Commandant Kranse with whom I rode to the Government buildings.

The officials have consented to remain at their posts pending arrangements.

After hoisting the British flag our troops marched past looking very workmanlike."

PRETORIA STRONGLY HELD.

LONDON, JUNE 2, 5-10 P.M.

Reuter, dated Lorenzo Marques, 2nd instant, says telegrams from the Transvaal are stopped.

Latest advices, however, state that Boer commandos, ten thousand strong, held on Thursday all the positions round Pretoria, whilst another large commando was at Bronkerspruit.

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

President Kruger is still at Watervalboven.

SEVERE ACTION NEAR SENEKAL.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

General Rundle fought a severe action on the 29th near Senekal, the result of which at nightfall was indecisive.

RUNDLE'S FORCE HEAVILY ENGAGED.

LONDON, JUNE 2, 10-10 P.M.

Reuter, dated Winburg, 31st, says General Rundle's object on the 29th was to draw the enemy from Lindley, where 500 Yeomanry were isolated. The object was attained after a hot engagement, lasting the whole day.

The Boers were on a lofty kopje.

The Guards lost heavily in the attack owing to the accidental firing of the Veldt by some of our men thus rendering their khaki conspicuous.

The Grenadiers had 33 killed and 98 wounded and missing.

The Scots Guards had four killed and seventeen wounded.

The Boers were heavily bombarded.

Commandant De Villiers was severely wounded.

General Clements has arrived at Senekal and General Brabant at Ficksburg.

The enemy have concentrated all that remains of the Free State Army.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S CASUALTIES.

General Rundle's casualties are thirty killed and 150 wounded. No details whatever have been received but Reuter, dated Maseru the 31st, says that Generals Rundle and Brabant surrounded the Boers five miles outside Ficksburg the only outlet being Basutoland.

THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE AT HEILBRON.

LONDON, JUNE 2, 4-20 P.M.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, 1st, evening, says the Highland Brigade arrived at Heilbron on the 29th, having been opposed all the way from Ventersburg and losing eight men killed and four officers and 32 men wounded.

GENERAL FRENCH OPPOSED.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg 31st, morning, says that General French was opposed throughout his march on the 28th and 29th, but managed to drive the enemy from the strong positions they successively held.

He now holds the place appointed by Lord Roberts to the north of Johannesburg.

Two men were killed and two officers and 27 men wounded.

REBEL ATTACK ON THE BRITISH IN GRIQUALAND.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Reuter, wiring from Capetown on the 31st, says that one thousand rebels on the 29th surrounded and fiercely attacked 700 British, under General Warren at Faberspruit near Douglas, but were repulsed after severe fighting, leaving a number of their dead and wounded on the field.

The British loss was 15 killed and 30 wounded.

ANTI-BRITISH MEETING OF DUTCH COLONISTS.

A People's Congress of 800 influential Dutch colonists has been held at Graafreinet at which violent anti-British speeches were made and resolutions unanimously adopted, that the cause of the war was owin to the intolerable interference of the Imperial Government in African affairs, and that if the Republics were annexed the country would never know peace and harmony again. Resolutions were also passed insisting on the restoration of unqualified independence.

Delegates were appointed to visit Great Britain, Canada and Australia to represent the facts of the case.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL LAAGER.

The Imperial Yeomanry captured a rebel laager at Kheis, in West Griqualand, on the 28th ult.

Major Orr-Ewing and three men were killed and three officers and seventeen men wounded.

THE DELAGOA RAILWAY.

The railway from Lourenzo Marques to all stations in the Transvaal has been re-opened.

HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S FLIGHT.

TELEGRAMS IN ADVANCE OF FACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date 2nd June:—Lord Roberts has not mentioned Pretoria in his official telegrams, but the silence is not causing any anxiety. It is believed that Thursday's telegrams were far in advance of the actual facts, and that later and more accurate information has been stopped. It is not impossible that President Kruger cut the Lourenzo Marques wire, and, if this is so, it may account for the absence of news.

The Peace Party at Pretoria is evidently working desperately to arrange the surrender of the capital and reconcile contending factions, but the task is a difficult one, owing to the panic caused by Lord Roberts' arrival. Secretary Reitz proceeded to Lydenburg on Thursday, and a special train stands at Pretoria station with steam up day and night ready to convey the remainder of the Government thither. Mr. Krause says the difficulty of restraining the crowds at Johannesburg lately has been almost superhuman, especially when a batch of forty British prisoners, possibly those ambuscaded at Vryheid, passed through, bound for Pretoria. The credit of liberating a "posse" of British officers to control the prisoners is due to Consul Hay.

The seizure of Elandsfontein Junction was effected by Colonel Henry, with the 8th Mounted Infantry on Tuesday. While Generals French and Hamilton were engaged forcing Vanwyksrust simultaneously the 3rd Cavalry Brigade detoured to the east of Boksburg, Generals Pole-Carew and Tucker following as fast as possible. This stretched the force far to the eastwards and outflanked the enemy's defensible positions and they struck for Pretoria. The advance guard arrived at the Junction just in time to fire into the last train conveying half a Heidelburg commando from Volksrust to the North. The line was then destroyed. The enemy, however, occupied ridges near the station with three field guns, one heavy one, an automatic gun and sections of mounted infantry. The front was heavily shelled, while, owing to the mishap to the Klip River Bridge, no Artillery could be brought to the support of the British force. The Mounted Infantry, however, steadily worked round and severed the Pretoria line, thus isolating the Boer force confronting our extreme left. At midday the British advance force occupied the rise above Boksburg, commanding the Rand completely, and while anxiously awaiting explosions they learned that orders for the destruction of the mines had been cancelled. The troops are fit, but badly need vegetables and bread.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S FIGHT.

Details just received show that Sir Charles Warren, with a force of 700 men, advanced to Faberspruit on Tuesday and occupied a strong defensive position. At dawn on Wednesday, he was surrounded and fiercely attacked by 1,000 rebels, who had stampeded the horses. The British quickly concentrated, and the enemy was repulsed. A small party, however, who had held a garden, fought tenaciously, but evacuated the position as the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteers charged. They left a number of dead behind, and several wounded were carried off. The British loss was fifteen killed, including Colonel Spence, and thirty wounded.

Reuter, wiring from Prieska on the 31st ultimo, says that Colonel Adye completely surprised the rebels at Kheis on Tuesday. He captured their waggons and flocks, their arms and ammunition. The 44th Battery Royal Artillery shelled the enemy from the left bank of the Orange River, while Colonel Adye took the mounted troops across the drift, getting round to the rear. The rebels opposed the crossing of the river, but it was effected without loss. The rebels were thus caught between two fires, but made a strong resistance. Their losses were heavy, chiefly wounded. Twenty unwounded men were captured. The British losses were seven killed and eighteen wounded. Many of our men were treacherously fired on while carrying the wounded.

Various rumours are current to the effect that

PRESIDENT KRUGER

is working back from Lourenzo Marques undecidedly. Others speak of him as at Lydenburg. It is believed that an Amsterdam hotel has been engaged for him incognito, but it is stated that he is too ill to undertake the journey. Kruger's physician, one of his nephews, has arrived at Lourenzo Marques.

The "Spectator" hopes the President will escape thus and relieve us of the disagreeable burden.

The City of London Corporation, at their next meeting, will discuss the proposal to erect a triumphal monument to Lord Roberts at the Guildhall alongside those of Pitt, Nelson and Wellington.

Lord Rosebery in a sort of manifesto reminds the nation of the blessings that war may always bring, and exhorts the Press to divest itself of Party catchwords and disregard persons. He concludes: "We stand at the parting of the ways; will Britain flinch and falter over her world-wide task? What changes, what new forces and inspirations are needed?" The document is interpreted as frankly breaking with Mr. John Morley and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and encouraging others to do the same.

It is believed a General Election will occur in October.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTI RISING.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

According to official advices a portion of the Relief Force is believed to have entered Kumasi on the 26th May.

The Governor is returning to the Coast with a party of sick and wounded refugees and is expected to arrive on the 30th at Fumsu, fifteen miles north of the Prah, where Colonel Carter's troops are concentrated to overcome possible resistance from the enemy who are reported to the north.

THE FRENCH SENATE AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

An amnesty Bill covering all the cases connected with the Dreyfus affair has been passed in the French Senate by 238 against 43 votes after an appeal from the Premier to efface the painful past.

THE CRISIS IN NORTH CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN GUARDS AT PEKING.

China has consented to the entry of the foreign guards into Peking.

The situation is quieter, but gives cause for anxiety owing to the Dowager-Empress' secret countenance of the anti-Foreign movement.

LATER.

The guards of the Foreign Powers have arrived here.

The gates were open and the crowds in the streets were orderly.

The Chinese Government gave every facility.

The German troops are expected to arrive at Tientsin to-morrow.

It is reported at Peking that Mr. Stevenson has been murdered and Mr. Norman is missing, Both are Church of England.

MISSIONARIES AT YENCHING.

Six of the refugees from Paotingfu have arrived at Tientsin.

ATTACK BY BOXERS ON FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Tientsin, 1st instant, states that 700 Boxers, who were armed with rifles and spears, attacked 30 foreigners who were fleeing in a boat from Pastingfu to Tientsin. They killed four of the foreigners and wounded many of them. The fate of the remainder is unknown.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Marjoribanks, I. M. S., is posted to Bombay.

Captain Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Major Price, 27th Bombay Infantry, is confirmed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Kenny. Captain Harvey, Royal Irish Rifles, is gazetted Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Kellett.

Captain Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, is granted five months' extension of leave at home.

Lieutenant Chauncey, 24th Bombay Infantry, is granted four months' extension of leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer J. Nutter becomes Engineer.

Sub-Lieutenant D. E. Burgh is granted three months' extension of leave.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

Despite famine the Government revenue realised in April is twenty-two lakhs better than in the corresponding month last year, the falling-off in land revenue being more than compensated by the improvement under opium, salt and other headings.

THE MONSOON FORECAST.

The Meteorological Department report of the continued deficiency in the rainfall of Western India which, they add, is important as pointing to the absence of advances of most winds from south-westward. In Burma also last week's rainfall was deficient.

THE FAMINE.

THE receipts of the Famine Fund continue to amount up and have now exceeded ninety lakhs of rupees. Of this the Mansion House Fund has contributed nearly 38 lakhs, while Manchester has given just over 12 lakhs. The remittances of other large cities in the United Kingdom are up to date, Glasgow six lakhs, Liverpool upwards of four lakhs and Paisley Rs. 9,674; while a fund called the Christian offering to India has forwarded Rs. 85,993. Receipts from the Australian Colonies arrive almost daily, those which have arrived within the last ten days being Halifax, Canada, Rs. 7,441; Christ Church, New Zealand, two sums of Rs. 4,473, and Rs. 4,467; Wellington, New Zealand, Rs. 6,750; the Auckland Churches Rs. 9,000; Napier, Rs. 5,961, and Wanganui, Rs. 1,494 The half share of the receipts at the two performances of "As you like it" by the Janet Waldorf Theatrical Co., last week, amounted to Rs. 529-12-0. But for the unfortunate weather on the first day which stopped the open-air performance and forced the Company to use the theatre on the following night the takings would no doubt have been greater.

DAMAUN AND NAGER HAVELI DISTRICT.

THE effects of the famine are making themselves more and more terrible every day in Damaun and Nager Haveli District. In Damaun, out of the emigrants who willingly, or out of necessity, took up relief works, opened by generous people, a large number of them, being ill-fed and ill-clad, have fallen ill, with sore legs and having lost their means of subsistence some of them have ended their miseries with death and others are likely to follow them. The begging portion of the emigrants are faring no better. Many of the females gave birth to children on the side of the open road. Having these children, they feel that the exhibition of the young ones will tend to strengthen their claims upon the charity of the public and carry them from house to house through the several streets exhibiting them like dolls. One pitiable case was of a Dhorian who gave birth at noon in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare, to an extraordinarily handsome boy. Within two hours of the birth she exhibited the child in every street and corner, without however attracting any appreciable sympathy of the people. Later on, these and other females owing probably to insufficient or bad food or their indiscreet perigrinations, get sore legs and other maladies, and there being no charitable hospital, disappear until their corpses, partially devoured by wild animals, are found.

As to the Nager Haveli District, which adjoins British and Dharampore State territories, but forms part of the Damaun District, the effects of the famine are too terrible. It consists of 72 large and small villages, almost the entire population of which are poor cultivators, earning their scanty bread from their fields. In ordinary years some of them, until the first crop appears, live some months on roots, some months on decoction of some herbs and only a few months in the year enjoy the luxury of a meal. Conceive the fate of these men, when nature denies them her gift of water. These people, seminude in thousands, have been in want of food for months with the deplorable result that hundreds have died and are dying daily in fields, while walking on the high road and while begging, their corpses presenting horrible spectacles, to people who have the misfortune to reside in the said villages. These people attempted and were able to raise a relief sufficient to relieve the misery of one among 500! They appealed to the public in general and have not met with any response, considering that famine prevails everywhere. Humanity however demands that all efforts should be made to save human lives as far as possible.

It may be stated here, that during the famine of 1897, the best relief the poor got here was from Miss Ryan and Mrs. Lukey, who were representatives of an American mission, and who spent here the whole of August and with the assistance of the late Shet Sorabji Manockji Damaunwala and his secretary, sold several hundreds of brown rice at half-price and earned the blessings of thousands of the poor.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. 8TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

THE first of the semi-finals in the Hockey Tournament was played on Saturday evening when the Bombay Gymkhana and the 8th Bombay Infantry met on the Cooperage before a large attendance. The Gymkhana eleven was the same as that which played against the R. G. A. on Thursday, with the exception that Moore again took the place which in the previous match had been temporarily filled by Scott. In the Infantry team a sepoy had been substituted for another native who had played in the match against the B. V. A. on Friday. The game at the end of the first half was in favour of the visitors by two goals to nil, but after an exciting finish resulted in a draw. At the start, the Gymkhana defended the southern goal. Directly after the opening the Gymkhana twice attacked, but the shots were well saved by the military goal-keeper. For some time free hitting followed, but several of the players lost chances by misjudgment. A succession of attacks was made by both the elevens, but no score was recorded in the first twenty minutes. Dunlop, of the visitors, shortly afterwards made the first goal, and a few minutes later the ball was again passed into the net from a melee in front of the Gymkhana goal. At the call of half-time the latter were pressing the soldiers, the score then standing in the latter's favour by 2 goals to nil. After ends had been changed, the Gymkhana again assumed the offensive. They were eventually beaten back, and for the following quarter-of-an-hour the visitors had all the best of the play. Tomkins, Burroclough, Reid, Powell, and Peters, however, did good work for the local players, while Dunlop played a sterling game for the Infantry. Both Thornton in the Gymkhana goal and the native guarding the visitors' nets had done splendid work, but about ten minutes before the call of time, Reid got the ball well in the 8th's 25 yards, and passing in front of goal the first point for the Gymkhana was scored. The Gymkhana team, towards the close, again forced matters, and just before the call of time, Tomkins sent in a capitally-judged high shot from the right wing, which was the means of equalising the score. Result—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 2 goals.
8th Bombay Infantry..... 2 goals.

It was decided to replay the tie this evening.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

NOTES ON CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 18.

THOSE who have not had the good fortune to enjoy the pleasures of grouse-shooting can have no very clear idea of the reasons which make it advisable annually to burn the heather her on the moors. It is commonly supposed that grouse are far more plentiful in Scotland to-day than they were a century ago, but the assumption does not seem to rest on a very substantial basis. Doubtless many moors have been greatly improved by killing down the vermin and the judicious culture of the heather crop, but it is probable that the area of ground suitable for grouse was far better at the beginning of the century than at the present time. In those days grouse possessed but little value. The attractions of sport on the moors were scarcely known to Englishmen, and Highland lairds looked on their heather-clad hills as so much waste land. But they knew that sheep-farming was profitable, and in order that their estates might carry more sheep they burned the heather on an extensive scale. Bitterly their descendants must regret this ill-advised action. For by persistently burning the heather good grouse moors were converted into indifferent pasture, and whereas now-a-days the low price of wool renders it difficult to make much profit out of sheep, tenants are always forthcoming for grouse-shooting, and at remunerative rents. Thus heather was burned in the first instance with the object of altogether destroying it—and therefore banishing the grouse—in order to make room for sheep, and the nineteenth century was well advanced before it was discovered that fires might be run over the moors with beneficial effects to the grouse. When the heather is burned over a large area a black, desolate patch of ground results. By degrees the grass springs up, mingled with young plants of heather. In the course of time the heather gains the upper hand, and then the sheep-farmer sets fire to it again, until after repeated burnings it is totally destroyed and its place finally usurped by the grass. On grouse moors the heather is not burned a second time until several years (usually from five to seven) have elapsed, and by that time it has gained sufficient vigour to withstand the second application of fire. In order to obtain the best results from burning the heather must be in proper condition. It should be dry not only above the ground but right through the matted undergrowth and moss which lie beneath. Otherwise merely the upper part is consumed; the young heather cannot penetrate the tangled growth round the old roots, and a moor thus injudiciously burned may not recover for many years thereafter.

When the conditions are favourable *modus operandi* on a grouse moor is as follows:—The object of burning, it should be stated, is two-fold—first, to check natural decay; and secondly, to provide for the grouse food in different stages of growth. The head keeper is always in charge when this important process is carried out, and he collects as large a staff of assistants as may be available. With due regard to the direction of the wind, the fires are lighted, and as they reach the limits marked out by the keeper in charge his assistants beat them out with branches, which may be damped in water if a supply be available. The result should be a long strip of burned ground, from thirty to forty yards broad, and as the same strip will not be burned again for several years, it follows that a well-managed grouse moor will show heather in half-a-dozen stages of growth. A certain proportion of old, long heather should always be left as it serves to shelter the coveys in the cold storms of winter; they can creep in through the outer covering of snow and obtain warmth and protection. It is a good plan to burn the heather along the margin of burns and ditches, as the young birds can then obtain easy access to water, and are not so likely to fall in and be drowned. This spring the conditions were not at all favourable to heather-burning, and on the higher ground practically none was effected. Although there is no shooting in May, unless at pigeons, rabbits, or young rooks, the month is an important one for the sportsman, and his success later in the year depends to a considerable extent on the climatic conditions which prevail. Should there be keen frosts at night about the middle of the month, grouse eggs are apt to be destroyed. Towards the end of May the young broods hatch out, and heavy losses may be occasioned by severe rainstorms, sharp cold, or continued drought. In another fortnight it will be possible to give particulars regarding the condition of the grouse on the English and Scottish moors. The season is late, and north of the Border the broods are not likely to appear on the scene much before June.

The natural history of the salmon must always possess interestes for the angler, for knowledge of its habits should be an assistance towards catching it with rod and line. The results of certain experimental investigations undertaken by the Fishery Board for Scotland were described in "Shooting and Fishing" during the summer of 1898. The experts appointed by the Scottish Fishery Board were men of high standing in the world of science, and they informed us (Blue-book, "The Life History of the Salmon") that from the time it entered fresh water until after it had spawned the digestive apparatus of the salmon was thrown out of gear and became entirely functionless. In the language of science the unfortunate fish suffered from "desquamative catarrh of the digestive tract." Views advanced by such eminent authorities were naturally accepted as true by the great majority of anglers, but last year an English man of science combated them in the columns of the "Field." The Scottish experts replied reasserting the correctness of their deductions, and, bearing in mind the proverb, anglers judiciously withheld their judgment. Dr. J. Kingston Barton, M.R.C.P., has now published a paper in the "Journal of Anatomy and Physiology" (April) which seems to prove that the charge of indigestion has been wrongly made, and that in this particular the salmon is a much maligned fish. Those who are interested in the subject should procure a copy of the journal referred to. It is sufficient here to state that as the result of careful investigations Dr. Barton is convinced that the digestive organs of the salmonidæ remain in perfect order throughout their stay in fresh water. The evidence he advances seems to be conclusive. He attributes the apparently wrong deductions of Scottish experts to imperfect preservation of the salmon selected for examination.

It was suggested recently in the "Morning Post" that the authorities should take all the nets off some Irish river, buy up all rights on it, and use it as a salmoon nursery for one year. "The results," the author of the suggestion observes, "would be astonishing." It is, however, doubtful if any remarkable results would be achieved until two or three years had elapsed, and success—that is, great increase in the salmon supply—would depend a good deal on local conditions. Poisoning and poaching are the two great evils with which fishery conservators in Ireland have to contend—not to mention obstructive weirs and the bag-nets round the coast. If rivers in Ireland or elsewhere were unobstructed, pure, and not infested by poachers, the salmoon supply would be maintained in spite of the heavy takings of the nets; but now that the rivers have deteriorated the stock of fish is unequal to the toll exacted by the tacksmen. It is therefore a perfectly correct view to take that the reform most urgently needed concerns the operations of the nets. The leading article in the "Morning Post" elicited from Lieutenant General Beresford, the lessee of the Ballynahinch fishery in Connemara, an interesting letter. He stated that the experimental conditions desired by the "Morning Post" actually existed on that well-known fishery, there being neither nets nor obstructions, and all the water being controlled by one person. "Up till three years ago," General Beresford writes, "salmon were almost too numerous, but there are few waters in Ireland which have deteriorated in such an alarming fashion from 1897 to 1899." It is curious that a corresponding decline should have occurred during those years on almost all the rivers of the United Kingdom. The General considers that the falling off may be due to the increased number of mackarel nets, and of course if the smolts are taken in the mackarel nets in any quantities this at once accounts for the scarcity of grilse and mature salmon. Surely it would be possible to ascertain if the young of the salmon are really destroyed in this manner, and, if so, regulations to check the practice should be enforced. General Beresford thinks also that there may have been a universal epidemic all sea between 1897 and 1899, but if this were so, evidence in the shape of dead salmon would probably have been forthcoming.

Every year the cultivation of trout waters receives more attention, for proprietors are beginning to recognise that good trout-fishing is steadily increasing in value. Nor is this surprising when it is considered that while the trout are becoming less plentiful, except in some favoured streams, the ranks of anglers are constantly being recruited. There are various methods by which small streams which contain trout may be improved without incurring much expense. If pike be present every effort should be made to keep them down. This may best be done by netting the backwaters during the spawning season, but it is essential that the operation should be controlled by an intelligent, observant man thoroughly acquainted with the water and with the haunts and habits of the fish. In deep pools trimmers should be set; wiring is employed with success in the clear chalk rivers of the South, and sometimes and a small reward is offered for every pike captured. There are, however, many streams which contain no coarse fish but on which the angling is of little account because the trout though plentiful, are too small to show much sport. The size of the fish may be increased by augmenting the depth of the water and the food supply. The first object may be attained by constructing dams at suitable spots. Stakes may be driven in if the bottom be not too hard, but a serviceable dam which will raise the water a foot or two can easily be built of large stones brushwood, and sods. The work should be carried out when the stream is at summer level; the gravel and earthy matter borne down by floods will assist to stop leaks and this natural process may be supplemented by a little artificial help. In this manner a succession of long fairly deep pools may be formed, and under the new conditions the trout will have a tendency to grow larger. The next thing is to increase the food supply, and this is not quite such an easy matter. It may be done by encouraging the breeding of winged insects, and also those that are true inhabitants of the water. Elders and willow planted here and there along the margin of the stream will increase the quantity of flies, and acquatic plants, such as water lilies the yellow iris, marsh marigold, and water cress should be planted in sheltered situations where they are not likely to be uprooted by floods. Trout are almost invariably of good size and quality in rivers and lakes frequented by the water shrimp. It may sometimes be introduced to waters which do not contain it. Eccess must be obtained to a stream or pond where these crustaceæ are known to exist, then a fine-meshed landing net should be pushed in under the soft mud and debris, and the load borne away and deposited in a suitable part of the water it is intended to stock. The process should be repeated several times. The culture of trout streams will be found at once interesting and remunerative and a good deal can be effected without much expenditure.

Warwickshire seem to have a really good all-round team this year. In their match with Surrey at the beginning of the week, which had, unfortunately, to be abandoned, they were decidedly having the best of things. Going in first they put 267 together, a very fine performance. The feature of the innings was the brilliant batting of the wicket-keeper, who never seemed to find the bowling the least bit difficult. He was at the wicket two hours and twenty-five minutes for his 112. Lilley was assisted chiefly by W. G. Quaife and Santall. Surrey began very badly, losing three wickets for 27 runs, but Lockwood and Hayward stopped the rot, the total being 102 runs for four wickets when play closed. Hayward continued his innings on Tuesday morning, giving an exhibition of beautiful cricket. He was batting three hours and a quarter for his 131 (not out), the only help he got being from Lees, who made a useful stand for 45. The Surrey innings closed with only a lead of 4 runs, so that everything pointed to a good finish. In Warwickshire's second innings two wickets were down for 44, but with W. G. Quaife in with Kinneir matters quickly took a turn, and the Surrey bowling was collared for the rest of the day. The bowlers had a rough time, Kinneir and Quaife decidedly enjoyed themselves at their expense. The partnership lasted for three hours, and they were still together at the close of the day, 199 run were put on. Warwickshire had thus a lead or 239, with eight wickets in hand. The rain on the third day spoilt a most interesting contest. Santall seems the most useful all-round man of the Warwickshire team. He made 52 against all the Surrey bowling, and, in addition, took six of their wickets. His bowling average for the week's work is 15 wickets for 12 runs each, a very creditable performance. With three men in their team capable of registering conturies against the Surrey bowlers Warwickshire should improve on last year's record. It can hardly be said the bowling of the Southern county is what it has been in past years. Richardson is off colour, his average for the two innings being 2 wickets for 115 runs.

Surrey showed up better against Hampshire at the Oval at the latter end of the week. Hampshire have suffered very much through the demands of the military authorities, and evidently miss Major Poore, Captain Bradford, &c. Their bowling, too, is feeble. The Surrey eleven were altogether too good for them. On an excellent wicket run-getting seemed no trouble to the home men, and they compiled the formidable total of 347, Hayward again doing good service in contributing 55. The success of their captain, D. L. Jephson, who made 84, was very welcome. Their opponents went to piece altogether, the only two who did anything being Robson and Newton. With the total at 141, Hampshire followed on, but did even worse in the second innings. A. J. Hill's 44 was the only respectable figure. Brock-well bowled very finely in the first innings, taking the last three wickets in five balls, his record standing at six for 27 runs. Lees himself accounted for eight of the wickets in the second innings for the small total of 31, and when the stumps were drawn on Friday Hampshire wanted 79 runs to avert a single innings defeat. Only one more run was scored on Saturday morning, Hampshire losing by the broad margin of an innings and 78 runs. The success of the Surrey bowlers is more encouraging than it appears at first sight after their indifferent success against Warwickshire.

Perhaps during the 24 years that the Notts and Yorkshire colts have tried their strength the first-named have never had more unpromising lot than those which fell before their rivals on the first two days of the past week. With one or two exceptions the batting was wofully disappointing, whilst the quality of their bowling was seen by the ease with which the Yorkshire youths piled on runs. Tait, of Barnsley, who has had plenty of experience as a "colt," laid on to the bowling unmercifully, his 112 being a regular exhibition of slogging. Mitchell bowled effectively for the winners, who were all round vastly superior to the lacemen. Mitchell is a right-hand medium bowler, who quite caught the fancy of the critics, and Riley also put in some effective work.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander F. H. Elderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 8th May and called at Malta on the 17th, Port Said on the 21st, Suez on the 22nd and Aden on the 27th idem. She has brought the following details:—Major Philson, R A M C; Major Macleod, R A M C; Major Sparks, R A M C; Major LeQuesne, V C, R A M C, Major Donnett, R A M C; Captain Thompson, R A M C; Surgeon McMahon, R N; Captain Poole, 1-R Warwicks; Captain and Mrs Head, R A; Captain Maine, R G A; Lieutenant Ballard, R G A; 2nd-Lieutenant Cautley, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Townson, 2-S Stafford; 2nd-Lieutenant Kimble, Unattached List; 2nd-Lieutenant Cameron, 1st Scottish Rifles, wife of Captain McNaught, and child, R A M C, wife of Engineer Mitchell, R I M, Assistant Surgeons Baily, Biddull, Fox, Thompson, McQueen, Gernon, and Cartner; Mr Harris, Mr Penha, wife and 2 children, Mrs Kershaw and 2 daughters, and Mrs Daniels and 3 children; 35 men Europeans, 10 women, 10 children; 7 men natives, 23 women, 45 children and 22 followers. During the voyage Clive experienced fine weather throughout except in the Bay of Biscay, where she had slight rough weather. Two concerts were held during the voyage, which were well enjoyed by the passengers on board. The Clive will again leave for South Africa, on the 7th instant, with 7 officers, and the Dhobie corps, consisting of 4 native non-commissioned officers and men, 5 followers, 2 horses, and about 500 tons of stores. She will enter the Prince's Dock to-morrow morning.

THE GIRDLERS' LUNCHEON TO LORD G. HAMILTON AND THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

ON Wednesday, 16th in May, the Master (the Lord Mayor of London), the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Girdlers gave a grand luncheon at their hall, in Basinghall Street, to meet the Secretary of State and members of the Council of India in commemoration of the unique Persian carpet presented in 1634 to the Worshipful Company by their Master Mr. Robert Bell, one of the first directors of "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, commonly called the East India Company." The Lord Mayor presided and the distinguished Company included Lord George Hamilton, M. P., the Earl of Verulam, Sir A. C. Lyall, General Sir J. J. H. Gordon, Sir James Peile, Alderman and Sheriff, Sir W. Treivar Alderman, Sir Reginald Hanson, M. P., Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir John Evans, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir James Westland, Sir George Birdwood, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., Sir George Kekewich, Major-General Sir E. Stedman, Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., Sir Henry Seymour King, M.P., Sir John Edge, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir C. J. Lyall, Sir W. Abney, Sir C. M. Kennedy, Sir William Lee-Warner, General Sir Stanley Edwardes, Mr. Edmund Neel, C.I.E., Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., Colonel Boxall, C.B., Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., Colonel H. Walker (The Antient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A.), Mr. S. Digby, Mr. W. Foster, Captain Boulnois, R.A., &c.

The first toast proposed by the Lord Mayor was that of "the Queen-Empress." This was followed by the toast "to the memory of Robert Bell, Master, A.D., 1634," entrusted to Sir George Birdwood. Lord George Hamilton in conclusion proposed:—"The Worshipful Company of Girdlers, Root and Branch, and may it flourish for Ever." A verbatim report was taken of Sir George Birdwood's speech for insertion in the Company's minutes and we are, therefore, able to give it as follows:—

Sir George Birdwood, said: Were one to judge from the remarks made to me, on our way hither, by some painfully candid friends, it might be supposed that I had been allured into this stately hall, and before this distinguished assembly, to do public penance for my letter in the "Times" of the 30th of March on the sumptuous carpet presented to your Worshipful Company in 1634 by Mr. Robert Bell, in commemoration of whom and his priceless gift you have to-day invited the Secretary of State for India and the India Council to your most honourable and hospitable table. I am sure that nothing of the sort was intended on your part, while for my part, I am unfeignedly delighted to be present, and unworthy as I feel myself to be of the honour of proposing the "Toast to Mr. Robert Bell's Memory," there is no one in the room who more enthusiastically and, I will say, more devoutly sympathises with it. I have all the profound worshipful reverence of the Greeks and Romans and the Hindus, and which still subsists even among the Parsees, for the dead, not only the illustrious dead who have built up the material and moral glory of mankind, but the common dead, the forebears of the living of to-day. The sentiment is at the foundation of all natural religions, and one of the most painful things to me is the way in which it has been allowed to pass so completely out of the popular life of this country, that probably very few now recognise that the aboriginal source of all guilds, whether Roman or Teutonic, was in obsequial rites, and burial clubs. I believe that the members of this actual guild had, down to a comparatively recent date, the privilege of being carried to the grave from this Hall, to which the mourners came back after the interment and dined here together. In the pagan times of Europe, as still in India, every meal was a sacrament of the dead as well as of the living, and every feast and act of worship; and it is in a word the solemnity of to-day's function that makes it so acceptable to me, and I trust that it will become in the future, in the literal sense of the word, an annually recurring solemnity. It recalls to me the last banquet of the sort at which I was present as a spectator, forty years ago, in Bombay. A Parsee family were keeping their great annual festival of the forefathers. The tables were laid out with the most exquisite flowers, and every variety of those delectable Eastern sweetmeats, which whether at Constantinople, Damascus, Cairo, or Bombay, are always to be recognised, from the descriptions of Athenæus, as the sweetmeats of the Greeks are described by Athenaeus. As the time passed, and the flowers began to droop, and the sweetmeats to look dry, the elders whispered to the children:—"See! See! the blessed spirits are partaking of the feast we have spread for them! Their blessing be on us!!" Then the dead being satisfied the living gathered up and eat of what remained. This simple festival has, I am told, become much sophisticated in character during the last thirty years, until now it is more of an English revel, preserving only in its name its sacred origin. But as kept in my time, it was the counterpart of the Athenian festival of "The Opening of the Grave" celebrated at the time of the "Feast of Flowers"; and how wine came to be introduced in that All Souls festival is deeply interesting. The Greek word for the grave, or rather for the earthen burial jar, was the same as for the wine jar, and so in time the "Feast of the Opening of the Grave," came to be the "Feast of the Opening of the Wine Jar," and gradually lapsed into a Bacchic bout. Another reason why to-day's function is so delightful to me is that it recalls another custom yet more widely observed in Western India; where, in the great polytechnical cities, such as Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, and Bombay, when a craftsman completes some work, on which he has been long engaged, to his unexpected satisfaction, rejoicing in its artistic charm, which he attributes to the direct inspiration of the Divinity he at once lays it out in any open space of ground near to his house, and calls all his caste-fellows together to rejoice with him over it; improvising a simple feast of sugared sesame seeds, which they pass from hand to hand, saying to each other:—"Always think kindly of me!", or "Let there always be kindness between thee and me!" It was thus that the Teutonic trade guilds, and the Roman craft guilds, gradually grew out of primitive burial customs and way-side arts and crafts exhibitions. Passing now to Mr. Robert Bell and his magnificent carpet, it can scarcely be necessary for me to assure you that in expressing my doubt of his ever having repaid the East India Company of Queen Elizabeth's Charter for the carpet I never dreamt of impugning his honesty. Such irregularities were inherent in the constitution of the Company, and their relations in those early days with their servants; and at the moment of my writing I was concerned only with Mr. Robert Bell's taste as a "textile designer" and not at all with his character. If however the Worshipful Company of Girdlers will insist on being Quixotic in the vindication of his honesty there is one way in which they can do so triumphantly. I fix the price paid for the carpet by the East India Company at £150, which at 5 per cent. interest and compound interest now sums up approximately to £156,362,000,—say in round numbers £150,000,000; and if you will insist on handing over a cheque for that amount to the Secretary of State for India, we may rest assured that his Lordship will know how to apply it. But seriously speaking, no one familiar with the record of Mr. Robert Bell but must regard him as having been one of the

the garden, the Paradise of God; and throughout Anterior Asia the commonest name for little rugs imported into Europe in such numbers during the famine which raged some years ago in Persia is "the Place of Prayer." We in England have for generations lost the tradition, and the inspiration of this serious view of art, at least of the industrial arts, and one of the most interesting points in the history of craft guilds since the introduction of Christianity into the West, is their close connection with the vicissitudes of art in Europe. The Roman craft guilds were intimately associated with the temples of the gods, and the first thing the Christians did on securing the imperial power was not only to overturn the temples of the old religion but to break up the organisation of the Colleges of Artificers that lived by it. But in the process of time the old guilds were revived, and new ones grew up, particularly in the Teutonic lands, in association with the churches of the new religion; and when this in its turn yielded in England and elsewhere to the fury of the Protestant Reformation, not only were the Catholic Roman churches desecrated, dismantled, and in many cases destroyed, but the craft guilds supported by them were once again more or less completely disorganised. This second breach in the continuity of artistic culture in Europe goes far to account for much that is defective in both our national industrial arts and domestic handicrafts. The complete remedy will never be found in any centralised system of State education, as it necessarily tends to a lifeless uniformity of teaching, without reference to local characteristics, conditions, wants, and inspirations. The complete remedy can be provided only by supplementary, but independent local practical education, as in the adorning of the parish churches throughout the United Kingdom; and again through the country and parish councils, which are already in this way initiating a great work in the country; while in London the city guilds could do more than any other of our public institutions for the encouragement of our national artistic industries, by each one, in connection with its own parish, especially devoting itself to the promotion of the artistic quality of the industry, craft, or trade, for the service of which it was originally organised. The present is not the time to press this suggestion on you, but when in the future the calls of patriotism on the funds of the City guilds have been satisfied it seems to me one well worthy of your attention. I have already trespassed too long on your courteous indulgence but before proposing the toast entrusted to me I would wish to say, if one in my humble position may do so without undue presumption, how much the honour of this occasion is enhanced for all of us who are here to-day by the fact that your Master for the year happens to be the Lord Mayor of London, and that Lord Mayor the Right Honourable Sir Alfred James Newton, whose name is applauded by the whole Empire for the prompt, energetic and public-spirited lead he took in the organisation of "The Lord Mayor's Own Corps of Imperial Volunteers" for service in South Africa. No Lord Mayor of London has sustained the reputation of that high and beneficent office with greater advantage to the State, or greater honour to the City of London; and in the long list of his illustrious predecessors posterity will read no brighter name than that of Sir James Newton. Not impossibly his Lordship's office as Master of your Worshipful Company may involve him before the year is out in an amusing dilemma as Lord Mayor. He will presently be entertaining the Shah of Persia at the Guildhall and strangely enough it happens that one of the highest dignitaries of his Majesty's Court is the Master Girdler. My authority for this statement let me say is the botanist Kaempfer, and no one later. The one duty of your Master's Persian "double" is to carry about with him a standard girdle, with which to measure the waists of His Majesty's wives. If they are under the standard they are fed up to it, and if above starved down to it. If, by some stage-play freak of accident, your Master should be called upon to discharge this embarrassing office, we are all certain that once again, in small things as in great, Sir James Newton will show himself equal to the occasion. I have now the great honour to call upon to fill your glasses, and drink to the cherished memory of your Ancient Master Mr. Robert Bell, and we will, each according to his capacity, drink the toast in conformity with the mystical ritual three draughts, or in three times three draughts—

"Ter bibe, veltotiens ternos; sic mystica lex est,"
Velt ria potanti, vel tertria multiplicanti.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	5	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	17	1	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	2	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	20
Total	22	13	172
Same date last year	20	14	86

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	1
Deaths	2

CHOLERA.

Attacks	7
Deaths	7

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	5	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	1	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	3	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	38
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	18
Total	29	20	150
Total plague deaths to date	75,051	63,533	
Same date last year	16	6	72
Small-pox	0	4	
Cholera	12	6	

BANDORA.

No case and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 1st and no case and no death on the 2nd instant.

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 23rd May, 1900 = 1,91,970.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 23rd May, 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, to 23rd May, 1900.	During 1898-1899, up to 23rd May, 1900.
Brahmins	14	1,337	2,566
Jains	5	1,051	1,314
High Caste Hindus	604	57,995	62,485
Low Caste Hindus	889	79,310	91,386
Mussalmans	121	11,424	20,794
Parsees	2	1,687	8,234
Jews	2	625	761
Europeans	0	232	363
Eurasians	8	225	265
Native Christians	38	1,910	3,148
Other Nationalities	36	1,413	1,658
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	1,755	1,57,210	1,93,725

IT is interesting to note (says the "Irish Times' that only two gentlemen holding the office of Attorney-General have broken the record of Sir Richard Webster's tenure, and both of these were Irish. The Right Hon. William Saurin was Attorney-General of Ireland from 1807 till 1822, when he was removed from office by Lord Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant of the day. "I have been told," said Lord Wellesley, "that I have ill-treated Mr. Saurin. I offered him the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench. I offered him an English peerage. I did not, it is true, continue him in the Attorney-Generalship, for I desire to be Viceroy of Ireland." Then, again, the Hon. William Porter, an uncle of the Irish Master of the Rolls, was Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope from 1839 till 1865, when he retired on full salary. Mr. Porter declined the Chief Justiceship of the Cape, and also in 1872 the office of first Prime Minister of the Cape under the system of responsible Government.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

CELEBRATION AT AJMERE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that a public meeting was held at Aimere on the 25th ult., in honour of the relief of Mafeking. Among those present were:—Rao Gopal Singhji, Istamrardar of Kharwa; Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere; Munshi Damodarlal, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Mr. Harnamdas, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Mr. Hatehchand Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law; and Mr. Abdulkarim Khan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. On the proposition of Mr. Mithanlal, B.A., LL.B., and seconded by Mr. P. Saligram Shastri, Professor, Government College, Ajmere, Rao Gopal Singh, Istamrardar of Kharwa, was elected to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: We all know that for some time the attention of our Government has been directed to the great Transvaal war, wherein our Government is achieving a fresh victory every day, and much of the enemy's territory is being taken possession of by our Government. But the greatest victory has been at Mafeking, where Major-General Baden-Powell and the eldest son of Lord Salisbury were besieged. The garrison fought against the enemy with great resolution and perseverance and to the utter discomfiture of the enemy. Mafeking has at last been relieved by our brave General Lord Roberts, whose very name is the cause of terror to the bravest, to congratulate whom and to make rejoicing at whose marvellous success we have all assembled here. Certainly in this warfare much credit is due to Lord Roberts, "the Lion of Cabul," through whose distinguished military skill and prudence we have been fortunate enough to have such an auspicious occasion. His magnanimous conduct during this war has been as praiseworhy as his military heroism. It is our duty as subjects to rejoice at our Government's success. We owe our benign Government a great deal for the peace, comfort, and liberty we enjoy which were hardly to be found in our land for some 1,200 years before the arrival of the British. We can with perfect confidence declare that no other country on the face of the earth has such loyal subjects as the British have in the Indians and specially in the Hindus who are born and brought up loyally. They are always eager to come forward to do suit and service in the cause of their Sovereign whenever such an opportunity presents itself. Lately in the frontier war Maharaja Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratapsingji Bahadur and H. H. the Maharaja Sahib, Patiala, fought for our Government against the enemy with bravery which was duly appreciated and praised by our Rulers. Even now in the present Transvaal war our Indian Chiefs would have served faithfully under the common flag and fought side by side with the British troops if their services had been accepted by the Government. We are proud to say that our brave Kshatris, the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, the Mahrattas and the Kanujias serve as a "principal arm" that can successfully withstand the enemy. We are also indebted to the British for sending to rule over us such a sympathetic Governor as Lord Curzon. (Applause.)

It was unanimously resolved that the following telegram be sent to the Viceroy:—"Enthusiastic public meeting to-day. Ajmere sends heartiest congratulations for Mafeking relief. Humbly request that congratulations be communicated to Lord Roberts and Major-General Powell."

The meeting was brought to a close amidst loud and continued cheers for the Queen-Empress and the Viceroy, Lord Roberts, Major-General Powell, chairman and the district authorities.

SPORTS AT INDORE.

A correspondent writes:—The 24th and 25th of May will be looked upon as red-letter days in the annals of the Residency School, Indoreas, on those two days the masters and students gathered to celebrate with great eclat the 82nd birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Empress of India, as well as to testify their joy at the memorable relief of Mafeking and the victory of the English in South Africa. Great credit is, of course, due to Mr. Shiva Baksh, Head Master of the Residency School, who since his appointment to that post has introduced various improvements and raised the general status of the school to a conspicuous degree. Nor is this all. By his unfailing courtesy, uniform kindness, and considerate treatment of his subordinate masters and students, he has deservedly made himself popular at Indore. It was mainly through the head-master's suggestion and exertions that the rejoicings took place at Indore, and the boys and masters also helped him with alacrity to celebrate the happy events alluded to above. The school sports came off on the polo ground, and Captain Campbell, Principal Daly (Rajkumar) College, readily gave every assistance to the students for which they are all very grateful to him. The soldiers from the Royal Irish Regiment, sepoys from the Native Infantry and Bhopal Battalion, and also the men from the Central India Police took part in the sports, and everything passed off very successfully. The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, and also the ladies and gentlemen of the station, very kindly honoured the school by their presence, and after witnessing the sports, the Agent to the Governor-General himself graciously distributed the prizes to the winners, and expressed great pleasure for the successful manner in which everything was managed.

The head-master, teachers, and students are to be heartily congratulated for expressing their loyalty and joy on this auspicious occasion, as in spite of some of its imperfections, the British Raj is the facile princeps of all the empires on the face of the earth. It may also be mentioned that the Indian gentlemen of Indore are much pleased at the successful termination of the school rejoicings, and are indebted to the popular head-master and students for so kindly giving them a pleasing entertainment which will be remembered for a long time.

NOCTURNAL NOISES AT COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a busy city like Bombay one cannot expect to find the peace and quietness characteristic of the village, but while one is prepared for noises of all kinds during the day it is not unreasonable to expect that the nights at least shall be inviolate. I have lived in several parts of Bombay during the past few years but never in a spot where less respect is paid to the God Sleep as in Lower Colaba in the vicinity of Thomas Street. Small and unpretentious as is this street and leading literally nowhere it contains a considerable population with well-defined tendencies for music and fighting. Punctually at 9 p.m. one hears the tuning of drums and the clanging of cymbals from different parts of this settlement and by 9-30 the concerts are in full swing, the songs tell a little at first on the nerves of the hearer (the repetition common to native music accustoms one to the sound), and the music (unless it is a promenade concert) does not ordinarily disturb sleep. But suddenly, without the least warning, a resident of the street has found it necessary to insult another resident, and all is uproar and confusion. The music is brought to an abrupt stop. The singers rush into the street and join in the commotion. Sides are taken, women scream, children cry and dogs bark. Abuse is freely exchanged and finally blows are given. There is a shout of "sepoy." The rioters are led away, and the drums and cymbals are resumed with redoubled vigour.

This, Sir, is a faithful description of what constantly happens in this locality at all hours of the night, and if by the publication of this letter in your widely-read journal you should be instrumental in checking the evil, you will have earned the thanks of others besides myself who often lack

SLEEP.

STREET NOISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Golden Silence" wrote a letter a day or two ago complaining of street noises. The complaint comes not too soon but unfortunately the writer limits his remarks to noises made by public conveyances. He considers the bells attached to recklas and bullock-carts a nuisance which should be at once abated. But he says nothing about the intolerable nuisance of people singing about the streets with the full force of their stentorian voices, and parties of half-a-dozen or more talking with reckless loudness, oblivious of the fact that in the houses they are passing people are vainly endeavouring to sleep. I refer, of course, to noises of this kind which occur at eleven and twelve o'clock at night. I think I am right in saying that at Calcutta the exuberance of native pedestrians is restrained after nine o'clock. If this be thought too early, the order might be enforced in Bombay after ten o'clock. If our able and vigilant Police Commissioner would take up this matter he would earn the gratitude of a large number of people.—Yours, &c.,

CLAUDE VAUTIN.

THE RATE-PAYERS AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Concluded from Friday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THAT the memorialists now beg to proceed to show that there is no necessity or urgency made out for wholesale acquisition of land a mile and a half square at an enormous expense. In showing this your Excellency's memorialists will crave your Excellency's patient indulgence in going minutely into the facts and figures given below. That the Bord of Trust commences with the supposition that its principal duty is to remove the congestion of population in the City and that in so doing it has to provide residential quarters to 50,000 poor and labouring people. It also seems to consider that it is necessary to provide well-built and beautiful villas for the rich and opulent. Your memorialists are prepared to show with facts and figures that these objects can be well carried out by the Trust without for ever driving them away from their ancient possessions and homes.

That it is estimated by the Trust Board that provision will have to be made in the first instance for the removal of about 50,000 people belonging to the labouring classes. Memorialists are prepared to show that if the Board were to utilize all the lands vested in the Trust by the Act and lying to the South side of the Elphinstove Road their object would be gained.

That the northern portion of the old Race Course ground has been reclaimed by the Trust and it is erecting thereon chawls for the location of 11,000 persons from the Nagpada district. Thus the triangular portion for the Race Course on the South measuring about 81,223 square yards would be still available for building similar residental sanitary chawls which will further accommodate 11 000 souls, so that one whole single plot with wide spaces on three sides and a diogonal road running through it will give sanitary and airy accommodation to 22,000 souls.

That the memorialists have been credibly informed that building frontages have been reserved by the Municipality on the western side of Gilder Street and between the old Race Course and the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines. These frontages on the whole measure 13 722 Square yards, Calculating at 4 sq.yds. per individual these frontages will give accommodation to 3,000 more souls, so that half the number requiring immediate relief will have been provided for round about the old Race Course area alone.

That the memorialists further find in Schdule D of the improvement Trust Act page 72 that there is a space of about 32029 sq. yds, made up by the survey No. 3481 square yards 1740, survey No. 3482 square yards 2690, survey No. 3483 square yards 2468, survey No. 3484 square yards 2306, survey No. 3485 3486 and 3487 square yards 28300—37504. Less:—Already included in Race Course Measurements 5475. This is one whole plot of ground having frontages on the Ripon and Da Lisle Roads and if simply a road were made to run across this plot joining these two Roads it will render the plot a very valuable building site. To this with a little reclamation may be added the triangular piece of land at the junction of the Morland and Ripon Roads measuring 25,205 square yards and the Board will have then building sites amounting to on the whole 57,224 square yards giving net accommodation to 7,000 more souls at 8 square yards per individual thus accommodating on the whole a population of 42,000 souls. That to this if the lands lying at the places, (Arthur Road square yards 10272 De Lisle Road square yards 14.171 Connaught Road square yards 30,827 Sussex Road 67, 269 were added the further area available for building purposes would be 67,269 square yds, thus giving quarters to 8,500 persons, that is say, in all 47,500 souls, estimating that the intended Chawls were to be single storied ones. But the memorialists find that the Chawls now undertaken to be built are to have two stories with a ground floor which means that accommodation could be afforded if all the land hereinabove shown be built upon, to no less than 1,42,500 souls, a number nearly three times that which is said to require immediate provision for residences.

That the memorialists have heard with great satisfaction and pleasure that certain Mill-owners and the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have pledged themselves to come to the relief and assistance of the Improvement Trust by undertaking to find house accommodations for their employes There are no less than 100 Mills and Factories in Bombay and these together on the whole give employment on the lowest calculation to about a lac of individuals. If accommodation for all these and the members of their families be found by their employers a population of about a lac and a quarter will have been provided for. To this adding about 30 to 40 thousand likely to be accommodated by the Port Trustees the whole number will come to no less than 2,97,000 individuals, that is about one-third of the population of the City. This number can be still swelled by asking the Railway Companies and the Tramway Company to find accommodation for their employes, and we shall find that if the Parel estates be built upon for these latter employes a number no less than 80,000 can be provided for at 8 square yards and individual in ground floor Chawls, the area of the estate being 3,30,469 square yards.

That there will be great advatage to the residents thus removed and located between Grant Road and Elphinstone Road, for they would then be very near their places of business and will have been located in a situation where both the Railways and Tramway will be available along with the luxury of sanitary residences. These calculations show that nearly four lacs of people will have been removed from the heart of the City and any further complaint regarding congestion would not arise, for then, half the population will have been shifted.

That if both the Trust and the Geverment be still desirous of a further removal of the population, then even in that case the authorities would not have to go the length of securing more ground in addition to the properties belonging to the Corporation already vested in the Board. This will do away with the necessity of acquiring lands with borrowed funds, the payment of the interest of which will be a heavy burden upon the people.

That the memorialists beg to point out that the Improvement Trust Plan shows that on both sides of the Tansa Trunk Road—the Vincent Road—run what are called frontage grounds, 100 feet deep, which in certain cases will have to be acquired. These frontage lengths may be divided into 20 plots of 400 by 100 on an average and there will be available building space measuring 88,888 square yards, which calculating at 8 square yards per individual will give accommodation space for 11,111 souls, supposing the intended Chawls were only ground floor ones but with three-storied Chawls there would be spacious sanitary habitations for 33,333 souls.

That similarly if the Board constructed the Tulsi Pipe Road, on one side of which there are private properties, these will also then be built upon by the owners when access by such public road will have been given them.

That the object of the Trust in acquiring the Mahim, Dadar, Matunga and Sion properties seems to be to make available building space for the villas of the rich and opulent. Reference to Schedule C annexed to the Act shows that the Government grounds vested in the Board for building purposes are almost all situated in fashionable portions of the City and but with trifling exceptions are open to sea breeze. The whole space, so made over by the Government, measures 13,42,784 square yards which if each individual be allowed 20 square yards will be able to accommodate at least 67,139 souls. Thus on the whole about or over 5 lacs out of the 9 lacs, which form the population of this City, will be removed from the congested parts of the City.

That in making provision for the shifting of the rich and opulent the space available will have to be cheapened in price, for past experience has shown that although this space has been long offered to the public it has on account of the dearness of its price remained unavailed of even by the fashionable and rich people of Bombay.

That the memorialists have thus shown that the space already available is sufficient for the accommodation of one half of the population of Bombay both rich and poor without depriving the poor and hand-to-mouth living people of the northern suburbs of their properties compelling them to go away in search of new houses and occupations in distant lands.

That your Lordship's memorialists beg leave to be allowed to show that the North of Bombay Expansion Scheme at present formulated is both unneeded and and will scarcely be taken advantage of by the people who, as the Board imagines are thirsting for building space in the Northesn Sububs. In the first place if there were such an eager demand on the part of the rich they could have ere long taken up the whole of the vacant space by offering tempting prices and would ere long have raised there a city where now is only waste land. They would not have waited for the creation of a body like the Trust to induce them to take up lands from them on leases, at the close of the period mentioned wherein, they would have to hand over to the Board the buildings with appurtenances. The few bungalows now lately built in these suburbs are but temporary pleasure houses of a small number of Bhattia and other merchants.

That the terms offered by the Trust will be entirely prohibitory for the calculations given in annexture A will show that Trust leases will be ruinous to the people who, as reasonale and thinking persons, will twice think, estimate and compare figures before acquiring lands offered on lease by the Board on the Dadar-Mahim Flats. If so, the acquired lands will be vacant after absorbing over a crore of Rupees for purchase, acquisition, filling, and establishment, besides a continuous drain on account of interest on the capital invested therein.

That the memorialists are informed that the Trust proposes at present to acquire the lands, then lay down and construct roads, and will await filling up and further improvements till offers for plots are received, and as these are made and accepted further improrements of the land will be carried out. This also is an impracticable arrangement for unless the whole land is fully and properly laid out it will be difficult for the few intending lessees to choose sites therefrom and this arrangement is calculated to make the Trust property lie unproductive while paying interest on the capital invested therein.

That your memorialists crave permission to point out that as a whole the scheme will be and ought certainly to prove a financial failure to the utter ruin of the rate-payers of Bombay in general. The whole scheme starts on the estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Board and it is supposed that it should either stand or fall with it. The memorialists submit that the estimates, so far as the actuals professionally ascertained, may be correct, but it is not an estimate made in consultation with a financier. It is said that this scheme would cost Rs. 71,78,400 for acquiring the properties, reclaiming the same, and laying out roads and parks, making drainage, besides the 2,83,000 value of the properties already vested in the Board, making together Rs. 74,61,400. But the Engineer has not made any provision for the costs of maintaining a supervising establishment, nor for the amount of interest payable on the whole.

That the Engineer ought to know that for purching the properties funds will have to be provided for and from the date of the acceptance of the loan, interest will begin to run. He ought also to have taken into consideration the fact that interest has been running already on the amount of the value of the property already vested in the Board, and the memorialists beg further to point out that the New Survey costs and the preliminary costs have already been undertaken by the Board and are to be met from the borrowed funds. The whole of the costs of the scheme as shown above will be nearly 80 lakhs of Rupees costing the Rate-payers Rs. 3,20,000 annually in the shape of interest alone, calculating interest on the same at 4 per cent per annum.

That the Trust proposes to let on lease the purchased property at 2 1-2 annas per square yard per annum, which meansthat before incurring the annual liability of Rs. 3,20,000 the Trust should show that it is assured that 20,48,000 square yards of the Trust ground so acquired will be immediately taken up at 2 1-2 annas per square yard per annum to cover the annual amount of interest.

That the memorialists submit that to expect such immediate acceptance of leases of grounds to the extent of half the Trust acquisitions is beyond all possibility extravagant, and they are sanguine that every right-thinking would-be Lessee will refuse to take any piece on lease when he compares the ultimate costs of such a lease with the possibility of having to hand over the property to the Trust at the expiry of the term or period of his Lease, or to accede to a higher rate of Rent being paid. The memorialists beg to invite once more the attention of your Excellency in Council to the figures, in juxta-position, contained in annexture A hereto showing that it would always be more advantageous to purchase outright lands for building purposes than to take the same on lease from the Trust.

That from these figures your Excellency in Council will be pleased to observe that persons able to cast figures on the basis of facts, as therein given, will decline to invest their funds in Trust lands on any consideration whatever. If the Board had placed before it a comparative statement like the above, they would, your memorialists believe, certainly have come to the conclusion which your memorialists invite your Excellency to come to, namely, that the scheme would result in great financial mischief and ruin to the rate-payers.

That such a failure will bring on a financial crisis the Bonds will go down, and the Trust property having become non-productive will be a white elephant, which the rate-payers will have to maintain at an enormous cost of 3,20,000 per annum, and this sum, too, will go on increasing, for such an annual charge will have to be provided for by further loans on the security of the Municipal Rates and Taxes.

That the memorialists as members of the general body of rate-payers of Bombay beg humbly to show that the Trus's financial calculations are misleading and wholly at variance with the facts and highly detrimental to the interests of the Bombay rate-payers and of the City in general. The Ttust have estimated that Rs. 5,43,000 will have to be borrowed for carrying into effect the Agripada Scheme, and they calculate that after making provision for the payment of rates and taxes there will be a net receipt annually of Rs. 12,595, that is Rs. 2·32 per cent. on the capital. This is a calculation of an Engineer of high repute, but not of a financial officer, who would in making such calculations never leave out of his consideration any necessary item but the Trust Engineer and the Trustees have wholly ignored important items far exceeding in amount on the whole the sum of Rs. 5 43 000 above mentioned and which the memorialists beg leave to show.

That the memorialists beg to point out that the nearly square piece of ground eclosed on three sides by the Morland, Club, and Gilder Streets, and on the North by a Mill, and on a part of which the Poor Men's Quarters are being erected, was purchased by the Muncipality about 11 years ago for Rs. 908,445, that in order to enhance the value of this plot and to make it a desirable building site, on its three sides the above named three roads were constructed at an aggregate costs of Rs. 1,86,771-8-2. These charges with the interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum and cost of drainage ought to be taken into consideration, and then alone the true value of the land itself as made over to the Trust by the Corporation will not be less than 15 to 17 lakhs. Added to these 15 lakhs the sum of Rs. 5,43,000 above referred to would make the Poor Men's Quarters when completed worth about 22 lakhs of Rupees. The net annual income of these quarters is estimated by the Board to be Rs. 12,595, this means that the Quarters will make a return of about 9 1-6 annas per cent per annum that is the authorities concerned will have to make good annually Rupees 3 6-10 per cent towards the payment of the interest on the capital thus laid out on the Agripada Scheme on the whole.

That whether the Trust have at present to calculate the costs other than those to be actually incurred by them does not lighten the burden resting upon the rate-payers of Bombay for they will have to pay all the same.

That the memorialists have also reasons to believe that the Nagpada Scheme will be equally a white elephant on the hands of the Trust and consequently on that of the rate-payers, and if all that big sum of Rupees 5 crores with the funds already invested in land by the Municipality and the land value of the Government properties vested in the Trust were to be as non-productive as the capital applied towards the Agripada Scheme the rate-payers must be heavily taxed to pay the interest on the capital. The maximum of rates allowed by the law for Municipal Taxation has already been reached.

That as rate-payers the memorialists humbly submit that they are not able to share any part of such a burden and since it will be wholly unacceptable to any portion of the rate-payers of the City, they earnestly pray that such a costly organization as the Trust may be done away with and private enterprise may be encouraged so that no burden may fall on the shoulders of the Bombay rate-payers. The rate-payers are told that whatever the losses that the Trust might at prtsent suffer the same would be made up when the lands vested in the Board are made fit for building purposes and sold to advantage and the Board realizes the value there of. These are, no doubt very hope-inspiring prognostications, put past experience has shown that such hopes are merely chimerical. For all these fashionably situated building sites heve been for nearly a quarter of a century before the public view as open to offers for purchase, yet there have been no offers made as liberally as it is supposed will be tendered when the Trust Board announces its intention to part with the same. If over a demand for these sites arises with all the avidity with which the Board hopes that they will be sought after, such demand might arise, if at all in the long and distant future but till then the Board Loans must continue to be raised for new works for the maintenance of the establishment and for the payment and of interests accruing on loans already raised.

That in this way the burden of loans and interest thereon must yearly grow till the same will be unbearably heavy and the borrowing credit of the Trust will fail in the end to meet the charges by raising fresh loans. The memorialists are apprehensive that the borrowing credit of this City will have in such case soon failed and a terrible financial crisis would follow.

That the memorialists submit that if the authorities are desirous of removing the population from the congested parts of the City, they have already shown above that about half the population and over can be removed with the co-operation of the Mill-owners, the Port Trustees the two Railway Companies and the Tramway Company by building special quarters on the different plots of grounds already named above and by offering fashionable building sites at tolerably low rates to the rich and opulent.

That the authorities can avoid having such a costly organisation as the City of Bombay Improvement Trust to effect the removal of the congestion, by authorizing the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to sell either at cost price or even at an under price the properties named in Schedules C and D appended to the City of Bombay Improvement Act to enterprising purchasers, on conditions that they erect thereon residental buildings on approved plan. This method of procedure may appear at first sight a losing speculation, but on a minute consideration it will be seen that it will certainly prevent borrowing enormously large sums of money for being invested in unproductive works such as the Trust schemes and thus financially ruinous the credit of this City. If the C scheduled properties be handed over to the Municipality as they have been to the Trust, together with the right of reclamation, that body will have properties worth about a crore and a quarter to be offered to the public at favourable rates and the values thereof when realized will go to meet in part the various loans which that body has already till now contracted.

That your memorialists submit that if it is found that more sites are still necessary for affording relief to the congested parts of the City, your memorialists are in a position to point out more sites within the area they have mentioned, which will be available at any time for the purpose, and with the construction of the proposed Port Trust Railway extensive sites on the eastern side of the Island will be opened up for habitation purposes.

That most of the population being removed from the City, the suggested parks squares and recreation grounds may be opened up by the Municipality in the heart of the City.

STABBING CASE ON BOARD A P. & O. STEAMER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Howa Nusseeb, a coal-trimmer, in the service of the P. & O. Company, with causing grievous hurt to Ramkhan Sharfraz, another employe of the same Company, by means of a knife. The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused were engaged on the P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt which left Marseilles for Bombay on or about the 18th May last. The complainant stated that on the morning of the 20th ultimo he went to the bath-room to wash himself. The accused, who was also there, kicked at the bucket of water which complainant had brought with him. The latter retaliated by pushing back the bucket which the accused had with him, and said that he had as much right to wash himself as any other servant of the Company. The accused thereupon took out a clasp knife from his pocket and stabbed him in the abdomen, causing the intestines to protrude from the wound. The complainant held the accused by the hand and in the struggle which then ensued, he received cuts on the face and upper part of the left arm. On an alarm being given the accused was arrested and the complainant taken to Dr. Vaughan Pendred, surgeon on board the steamer. The doctor deposed that the complainant was in a critical condition at the time, the wound in the stomach being of a very serious character. He was of opinion that the blow must have been a very violent one and delivered from below upwards. The case being a serious one the man's dying deposition was taken down. At present he was out of danger, but he would take six weeks more to recover completely. The accused stated in his defence that he stabbed the complainant in self-defence. He said the complainant began the quarrel by hitting him on the face and knocking him down. He then went out and returned with five other men. Fearing lest these men would murder him, the accused took out the knife from the complainant's pocket and struck him. He admitted his guilt, and said it was a mistake and asked that he might be forgiven. The magistrate sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE forty-second annual general meeting of the members of the Parsee Girls' Schools' Association was held on Saturday, at the Bai Bhikaijee Bengali Institute, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding.

In the report of the year 1899, which was read by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cbichgar, Honorary Secretary, it was stated that there had been some changes in the "personnel" of the committee, owing to the deaths of Messrs. J. H. Punthaki, N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., and J. C. Cama, and owing to the resignation tendered by Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee on account of his having settled at Karachi. Two of these vacancies were filled up by the nomination of Messrs S. E. Warden and Jehangirl Bomanjee Petit and the question of filling up two other places was yet under consideration. Mr. K. D. Mistri, B A., Assistant Secretary, having resigned, Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., was appointed in his place. The total number of girls receiving education in the schools of the Association was 711. The funds in hand at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 152,492-4-9. The total expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 929-13-4. Some fresh donations were received during the year and duly acknowledged. An appeal had been made to the Parsee community to contribute to the funds of the Association so as to enable them to conduct the schools on an independent basis. Several distinguished citizens, who take an interest in the promotion of female education, visited the schools, and they all testified to the successful manner in which the honorary secretary had introduced the Kindergarten and Herbatian systems in the schools. The report of the examiners during the year were very gratifying. The Sorabji Benzali gold medal for the year was awarded to Miss Bannubai Hiraji Khambatta of the Fort School, the two silver medals, bearing the same gentleman's name being awarded to Miss Serinbai Hirjibhoy Pesikaka and Miss Hirabai Dadabhai Master. The Gold medal for good conduct was given to Miss Sherbanu Jamsetjee Bankwalla. The Committee concluded their report by placing on record their appreciation of the services of the teachers and of the Honorary Assistant Secretary, Mr. Masani, and also of the Honorary Secretary, who had the interest of the schools at heart.

On the motion of Mr. Shapurjee B. Katrak, seconded by Mr. S. E. Warden, the report was adopted. Resolutions were passed thanking the Committee, the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Auditors for their services. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

THE final report on the wheat crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1900 reads:—

The wheat season has been abnormally dry. The monsoon began early and in good time, but its abrupt cessation at the close of September impeded successful sowings. The October rain which determines the successful germination of the wheat crop, was entirely absent. The November rain which in normal seasons is not required but sometimes compensates for a dry October, and the December showers, which are most benefical to wheat, were also entirely absent. At the close of January, however, a few showers fell but were too late to do any appreciable good. The soil was dry, the heat above normal, and the usual drews did not fall. Even a normal harvest was therefore impossible.

The total area under wheat during the year under report amounts to 1,019,989 acres. It is 35 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 43 and 53 per cent., respectively, less than the averages of the preceding five and ten years. The decrease in area is most marked in Wardha and Nimar. In Wardha, which has had 13.32 inches of rain against an average of 39.33 inches, only one acre of wheat was sown for every seven sown in the previous year. In Nimar, which has had 8.35 inches of rain against an average of 29.84 inches, only one acre of wheat was sown for every fifteen sown in the previous year. It is fortunate that wheat is of comparatively little importance in these districts.

In the forecast which issued from this office on the 28th February 1900, the area under wheat was stated to be 1,439,000 acres, or 180,982 acres less than is now reported on more accurate information. The years 1898 and 1899 showed reasonable progress in reclaiming the area which had been lost from wheat cultivation in the famine year 1897; but this improvement has been swept away and this year wheat is confined to an area even smaller than that of 1897. With so small a prospect of a successful crop, cultivators left their wheat fields unsown. In the Nagpur Experimental Farm, no attempt was made to sow.

The outturn of wheat is estimated at 194,070 tons as compared with 456,169 tons in the preceding year. The outturn is 57 per cent. less than that of 1899, and 55 per cent. and 71 per cent., respectively, less than the averages of the previous five and ten years.

The outturn in the Southern districts is nominal. In the Satpura districts, the crop was slightly better, and in the Northern districts to which the showers of January did some good, more than half a normal outturn was got in. Mandla is the only district which reports a normal outturn. The comparatively high outturn in Nimar is due to the restriction of the wheat area to the best irrigated lands. For the Provinces as a whole the outturn may be taken at 43.

The price of wheat has risen violently. There is a great rise of from 45 per cent. to 85 per cent. from the prices of the previous year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The final report on the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1900:—

Character of the Season.—The character of the season is described in the report on the wheat crop. Want of moisture in the soil at sowing time, and absence of cold weather rain told upon this crop seriously. The germination was exceedingly defective and the plants which came up yielded but little seed.

Area.—The area of 306,336 acres returned as under linseed is only a quarter of the average, and has shrunk by 63 per cent. from the area of the previous year. The shrinkage is most marked in the important linseed-growing tracts of Nag

H. M. S. POMONE AT COLOMBO.

THE cruiser Pomone, of 2,135 tons displacement, which has been sent out by the Admiralty to relieve the [gunboat Redbreast, at Colombo, arrived in harbour early this morning. The Pomone was commissioned as far back as May last year, but it will be remembered that on the way out she received orders to put in at the Persian Gulf, in view of alleged Russian designs in that quarter, and accordingly her arrival at Colombo was delayed She was chiefly engaged, while in the Persian Gulf, in watching the movements of the Russian gun vessel Giljak, whose movements in the Gulf recently were regarded as suspicious. On this account the voyage of the Pomone was an interesting one, and a few particulars of the cruise have been obtained by a representative of this paper from the Pomone. After a thorough cleaning and overhauling, she steamed across the Arabian Sea to the Persian Gulf having received orders to that effect and kept an eye on Giljak which suddenly made her appearance in the Gulf. The cruiser followed the gun-boat closely coaling when necessary at the Persian ports and during the time she was in the Gulf she visited Jask, Muscat, Bushire, Bundar Abbas and some of the little islands in the vicinity. She coaled twice at Muscat and once at Bushire while the Russian was seen to coal at Bundar Abbas. Giljak touched at almost all the Gulf ports and her cruise lasted about a month. It was not known what her intentions were but it was stated that the visit was made with the view of showing courtesy to the authorities at the ports touched at. The belief was however, that Russia was seeking to obtain a coaling station in the Gulf. When the Pomone fell in with the Giljak the usual courtesies were exchanged and visits made, while the officers of the British cruiser entertained the officers of the Giljak to dinner and found them pleasant companions. Nothing however transpired of the visit of the Giljak. She received orders to proceed to China her final destination being Port Arthur and left the Gulf towards the end of March last. The Pomone however, remained in the Gulf till April 25th, when she left for Aden to convoy the torpedo boat destroyer Otter bound for Penang. At Aden she met the cruiser Cossack, 1,770 tons displacement, in charge of Commander W. H. Nicholson, which had convoyed the Otter (Lieutenant and Commander H D. Wilkin) from home, and the Janus (Lieutenant and Commander R. G. Corbett), both of which were bound for the China Station to act as tenders to the new Flagship at the station, the Goliath (12,950 tons) which is coming out from England. The Janus is detained at Suez having met with an accident. The Pomone left Aden on the 20th instant and towed the Otter till Saturday morning last steaming at 9 knots an hour, she then cast the tender loose and both vessels came into Colombo at a speed of 12 knots. The Pomone takes in about 400 tons of coal and leaves on Friday for Penang. After convoying the Otter to that port, the Pomone will return to Colombo. The weather on the whole was very fine and no signs of the monsoon were met with.—"Times of Ceylon" (May 29.)

SOME GOOD EXPOSURES.

HINTS TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THERE has been a good deal of curiosity about the recent successful exposures in South Africa, and it is in order to satisfy and instruct that these few hints are given to amateurs.

The best types for exposure that have as yet come to our notice, are the Buller, the Methuen, the Gatacre and the Warren. These must, however, be exposed with discretion and developed with care. The Buller will stand a long exposure in a strong light, as it is not very sensitive; this sort should be only half developed and then left; the result should be brilliant. The Methuen on the other hand, should be quickly exposed and then carefully shielded; it is extremely sensitive and liable to friction.

The Gatacre should be exposed as instantaneously as possible; we should not however advise the amateur to develope the exposure as it is a film and rather springy and apt to recoil. The best course to adopt would be to send it at once to a professional; the developing bath should be one part of criticism in despatches three parts of newspaper criticism and twelve parts hot water. As a restrainer one part of common sense and three of clemency may be added.

The Warren makes an excellent exposure; for the amateur nothing could be better, it is advisable however that after exposure it be put on the shelf for some time; the result will be more satisfactory.

Some people advocate the Roberts and Kitchener but the films of these two kinds are very hard and require a deal of exposure before any result can be obtained. Still there is no harm in trying and a faint poor result is better than none at all—Marquis in the "C. and M. Gazette."

TRAGEDY ON A SWEDISH STEAMER.

TWELVE PERSONS ATTACKED: SEVEN KILLED.

A TERRIBLE tragedy has been enacted on board the Prins Carl, one of the steamers which run by canal and take between the inland towns of Westmansland and Stockholm. She left Arboga at eight o'clock on May 9 for the capital, and passed Quicksund about midnight. Shortly afterwards a man started up and began shutting the doors of all the cabins and saloons. Then with a revolver in each hand he started firing at everyone he came across. He had also armed himself with a dagger and a knife. With these he stabbed the captain in the back and a lady passenger in the breast. A boy was wounded with the knife, the mate was shot through the shoulder, and of four gentlemen who were playing cards in the smoking saloon one was shot in forehead because he made an involuntary movement when the murderer warned him not to speak at his peril. As the Prins Carl was being brought to a stand still the steamer Koping, which was passing at the time, the murderer jumped into the lifeboat and rowed away as fast as he could. With a mate as skipper the Prins Carl then proceeded to Stockholm, where she arrived this morning. A large number of detectives went on board to ascertain the facts, and took charge of the dead and wounded. The four most seriously injured were at once conveyed to hospital. In all seven were killed and five injured.

Four police officers tracked to this place, 57 miles west of Stockholm, a man answering the description of the author of the tragedy on board the Prins Carl and at half-past two o'clock this afternoon arrested him in the waiting-room at the railway station of Scogstorp. At the moment of arrest he drew a revolver and attempted to fire on the police, but he was disarmed before he could discharge the weapon. Two revolvers and 57 cartridges were found in his possession. The prisoner, when interrogated, gave the name of Johan Philipp Nordlund, and stated that he had been discharged from goal in April last after undergoing a term of imprisonment for incendiarism. With regard to the indiscriminate murders perpetrated on board the Prins Carl Norland said that was a mtater for the police to unravel as best they might. On being further questioned he admitted that he was the perpetrator of the crime, and said he had stolen over 800 kronen from the captain. He added that he had been in no way touched by the appeals which his victims addressed to him to spare their lives.

From conversations, I have had with the wounded men landed here from the Prins Carl I learned that together with two other passengers they were engaged in a game of cards in the smokeroom when, about half-past eleven, someone opened the door, put his head in, and said, "You had better look out; there's a massacre on board." At the same moment shots were heard. The members of the card party sprang to their feet in order to leave the cabin, but found the door fastened on the outside. While they were trying to push it open a bullet was fired through the window and hit Karlson, who fell to the floor. The three remaining men then burst the door open. The first to step out of the smokeroom received a bullet in the head, but, disregarding his wound, he ran after the assassin, who made for the steering-room. He shouted down the speaking-tube to the engine-room, "Full speed ahead," though the engines were already working at full speed. This excited the suspicions of the engineer, who called up, "Is that the captain?" The answer he received down the tube was, "Certainly; drive her to the devil." Instead of obeying, the engineer put the engines full speed astern. The mad man then ran down to the engine-room, still closely followed by his pursuer, and threatened the engineer that he would shoot him if he did not obey. So far from obeying, the engineer barricaded himself in his room. It was at this moment that the steamer Koping came along, and the murderer took to flight in one of the ship's boats.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being desirous of purchasing and presenting to the Queen a collection of photographs of incidents connected with Her Majesty's visit to Dublin, announces that he will be glad if artists who have taken any such photographs would submit them to him through Ulster King at Arms, Dublin Castle, in order that the collection may be made as complete as possible. Photographs not selected will be carefully preserved and returned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

AN important meeting of the subscribers to this Fund now in England was held on Tuesday, May 15. The meeting was called for 45 Pall Mall, but so large an assembly of members gathered, that it was found necessary to adjourned to some other premises belonging to Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. at 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. Over 110 members attended, among whom were Mr. Ryland, ex-secretary of the European Civil Services Association at Calcutta, Mr. J. S. Hoyman, secretary of the London Committee, and others whose names will be found below:—C M Armstrong, Opium, A B Autram H W Bramber, Police Bengal, Bell Horace, P W D, J R Bell, Biggs, Hesketh Finance, H B Beckett, Judicial, W Bignell, Telegraph, H B Beames Stationery, J M Branson, Barrister, T Bolton, Survey, D H Brookes, C Bull, P W D, W Brockman, Drake, J W Barssington, P W D, C E B Critchley, Assist Sec C P, H R Cumberlege, Police, C P, G E Crawbey, Police Bengal, J Condon, W H Cole, Survey, H F Cotgrave, H F Campbell, Opium, F C Croudace, P W D, J Cranstone, J E S Dwiberg, Police Assam, R F Dallas, Telegraph, H Dawson, Police, Bengal, T Drysdale, Judicial, T D Derry P W D, R Drake, Opium B F Finch, Telegraph, W R Fisher, Forest, J W Fordhan, P W D, A J Gilson, Survey, G Greig, Forest, W R Green, Police, Bengal, J Higgins, Police, C P, J S Heyman, P W D, A O Hardy, Chaplain, G N Hobson, Opium, J B N Hanessey, Survey, J D B Harrington, Oude Commission, C Hill, P W D, E D M Hughes, C Harington, Harrison, P W D, W B Harington, Telegraph, R G Hodson, Education, T C Hill, Telegraph, W Ireland, de Courcy, Burma Commission, T E Ivens, P W D, F J Johnstone, P W D, A Jones, J Jellicoe, Forest, A Jennings, E J Jackson, Survey, J Kimber, P W D, R J Langford, Chaplain, C E Linesay, P W D, G J R Leeson, P W D, E A Leach, Telegraph, A D Larrymore, Gaols, J D Lawder, P W D, F A Lodge, Forest, C A Martin, Education, W C Mullard, Exec, Service, G J Moberley, Telegraph, P H Martyn, Burma, Comn, F R Mallet, Gaol Survey, R L F McMullen, Telegraph, W McGorgans, G D Mc Reddie, Medical, J C Nesfield, Education, J Newberry, Revenue, E W Oates, P W D, G Pearson, P W D, J W Pilkington, Postal, G Petrie, P W D, J Patch Police, Bengal, R Parry, W H Parker, P W D, C H Reynolds, Telegraph W H Ryland, Executive G O Reedsdale, Opium, H L Richard, P W D, H J Ransom, Postal, T N Sharpe, Police, N W P, G S Sconce, Judicial, Smith, Linton, Police, Punjab, Smith, Sidney, Police, N W P, W R Shand, O Stack, Police, Bengal, W Schileh, Forest, J S Slater, P W D, E R Shopland, 1 Marine, Tyndall, Spencer, Sind Comn W B Tayler, Railway, D W Thompson, Education, Punjab, W A Wilson, Survey, T D Wood, Mil Accounts, R Worth Gaol Survey H White, P W D, Jas W Wright, P W D, A Whitten, Mil Accounts, T H Wright, F A Watkins, P W D.

Sir Seymour King, on the motion of Mr Reynolds, was voted to the chair.

The Chairman: If you will allow me, I will in a very few words introduce the object of this meeting to you. We are met here to-day in, perhaps, one of the most serious crises that has ever arisen in the provident fund of any institution. I can hardly remember any time, since the failure of the Albert Insurance Company, when a more serious position of affairs stared the subscribers to an Insurance fund in the face. But gentlemen, while we recognise fully the gravity of the situation, and while I fully understand the anxiety that each of you must feel in the matter, I think, if you will permit me to say so, that on this occasion it may be and is advisable somewhat to curtail our feelings and our speeches, and to regard this as a preliminary business committee to investigate affairs, with professional advice, if necessary, and then to report to an adjourned meeting, on which occasion I can promise you a more comfortable reception now I know the number in which, you are likely to attend. I am extremely sorry for the inconvenience to which you are put in having to stand, but on the next occasion I can promise that seating accommodation will be provided for you.

Gentlemen, the immediate object of our meeting is to consider the recent action of the Secretary of State in reducing the rate of interest from six per cent. to four per cent. That action has been followed by what I really think is somewhat precipitate action by the directors in Calcutta; because, whatever necessity there may be, if the Secretary of State perseveres in his decision, to revise the scale of subscription, I am certain, judging from my own experience in insurance matters, that it cannot be necessary to raise to the full level the old members' subscriptions. (Hear, hear.) But that, again, is a matter for actuarial consideration; it is not a matter that we can discuss usefully, I venture to think, today. All we can do is to select from among you good men and true to act on your committee, who will report to you in writing at a subsequent meeting what they decide to do. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, I have myself already taken some steps in the direction of bringing your claims forward in the proper quarter, and I am extremely anxious to avoid anything being said to-day that might irritate or exasperate those in official quarters and perhaps prejudice your case. Without wishing to be too sanguine, I have very good hopes indeed of securing eventually success. (Applause.) I think the action that has been taken has been taken without, perhaps, due consideration of your legal rights as well as your moral rights; there was, at any rate apparently a complete ignorance as regards one most important document, the circular of 1869, which has certainly caused a considerable heart searching, to my knowledge, in various quarters. I think when we are in a position to approach the Secretary of State with an actuarial report as to what the effect of his action will be on the fund, and its effect on the individual subscribers to it, that he will listen to matters as he has done on previous occasions, in a reasonable and considerate spirit. (Applause.) I think we must admit that the India Office, when they heard that owing to the extreme success that was attending the fund from the allowance of six per cent., it was thought possible to reduce the initial entrance fee into your fund from that which all of you have paid, naturally began to consider whether it was necessary in the interest of the fund or in the interest of subscribers, to continue longer allowing that high rate of interest. I only throw that out to show you that there may be reasons in their mind emanating not from their own body which led them to the action they have taken. I think, therefore, we shall do very good work to-day if we appoint a committee of business-minded men, giving them full power to take legal advice and actuarial advice; and, when they know their position, to allow them to go with me to see the Secretary of State and lay before him what will be the result of his action. Then I hope they may be able to report to you, at a meeting to be called hereafter, that this matter is satisfactorily settled without the further action which I shall otherwise have to take. I have already given notice that I shall draw attention to the matter in Parliament, and I shall certainly do so at the earliest opportunity—(loud applause) but that cannot possibly happen for another month from next Tuesday, as I have to ballot for a month ahead, and probably, if the Government take all the Tuesdays, will not take place till the Indian Budget. By that time our committee ought to have got to work and be in a position to deal with the Secretary of State on a business footing. I would therefore ask you to-day whether you should not rather confine your attention strictly to moving a resolution of dissatisfaction with what has taken place, and the election of a committee to take such steps as may be necessary and to report further; then for you to separate for a meeting to be called as soon as the committee can report, say, in about six weeks' time. That is my suggestion to you. (Hear, hear.)

I may say that I have been in communication with your directors by telegraph out in Calcutta. I have to-day got a telegram from them which says "Your committee"—meaning the committee which you are about to appoint—"can draw upon us for the necessary funds"—so you will have no difficulty in paying for the necessary advice—"two leading barristers here state your case" "for six per cent. is very strong at law." That is my own opinion.

The committee shall have the use of the room at 45 Pall Mall, which was too small for this large body for chair work; and I suppose you will appoint a secretary, as the correspondence will be, and is, very large, and I am afraid personally I should be unable to correspond with everyboby. I will now ask Mr Reynolds to move the first resolution. (Loud cheers.)

A Subscriber: May I ask, Sir, before that is done that every gentleman shall sign his name before he leaves the hall?

The Chairman: If I could compel them to I would. I shall be very glad if every gentleman will sign his name, and then we shall know how many we have got, and who are the subscribers, and so on.

Mr. Reynolds: Gentlemen, the resolution that has been put into my hands to move is—

"That the subscribers of the Fund assembled at this meeting in London view with the utmost alarm and anxiety the position in which the Fund has been and anxiety the position in which the Fund has been placed; and the interests of their nominees and of existing pensioners have been threatened according to the Report of the Actuary by the action of the Secretary of State in reducing the rate of interest on the funds from six to four per cent. from April 1, 1900, and that measures are urgently called for to ward off the distress likely to be occasioned."

I do not think it is at all necessary for me to enter into the question of our indignation and all that after what Sir Seymour King has said. I simply move the resolution, which will then be on the records, and it will no doubt go to the Secretary of State when we have the opportunity of seeing him, when he will know that a representative meeting passed it. I therefore beg to propose the resolution which I have read.

Mr. Ryland: Gentlemen, I most heartily second this resolution. I little expected when I came home that I should again have in any way to help in a movement of this kind, and it is certainly, as Sir Seymour King has said, the most serious we have experienced in the course of our long services in India. Precisely what occurred in 1887 has happened again; and the case is harder because those nearest and dearest to us are affected. On the last occasion our good friend Sir Seymour King helped us in a great measure to regain our rights in respect of our pensions. (Hear, hear.) It is a matter of congratulation and thankfulness that he is again to the front. The action taken by him in Parliament succeeded in bringing the Government to a proper sense of their duty to their Uncovenanted servants, in which they still appear to be sadly lacking. The cause of it is doubtless that the Service is in no wise represented or consulted in the councils and deliberations at which these important matters are determined, and those who might see and know something regarding them are under strict injunctions not to divulge them. We are thus led to contrast our lot with that of the Covenanted Service, but to this I will not further allude. I know that many of them are in entire sympathy with us, and are alike aghast at what has befallon us. Looking at the many advances made in India, it is not too much to say that the Government are greatly indebted to the large departments which have contributed to them, the Telegraph, Railway, Public Works, Education, and Forest Departments having Uncovenanted heads, and their subordinates, and, with the famine and plague now prevailing, the Police and other departments also are largely called upon to bear "the white man's burden" in civilising, saving, and pacifying the population. Is this a time to disgust and demoralise the whole Service and destroy its faith in the promises of the Government? I will not enlarge further on what I may have been disposed to say. After what Sir Seymour King has said to you, I think our wisest plan will be to follow his advice, to consult our actuary and approach the Secretary of State; and if things are properly placed before him I have no doubt that he will, as a Minister of the British Government, relent in what has been done. (Applause.) We have a ray of hope in the answer which he gave to Sir Seymour King's question; and I have no doubt, after what has been said, and what will further be brought to his notice, that what has been done will be retracted as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.) There is only one thing I wish to say to you in connection with the second circular which the directors have just sent, which is to the effect that they will declare as defaulters those who are unable to continue their subscriptions, I do not know whether you have all seen this. (Cries of "No, no.")

The Chairman: It is very important.

Mr. Ryland: If payments are not made for three months, subscribers will, after that period, be declared defaulters, but allowed, within 12 months after the actuary's opinion, to pay up their subscriptions and rejoin the Fund. Now, gentlemen, I think that is rather a serious thing when you come to consider that you are absolutely struck off the Fund, although that provision is made as to 12 months.

A subscriber: That is Rule B and E lumped together that is all.

Mr. Ryland: Except that they allow you 12 months more. It is certainly a great fight, and we shall probably have time to make our arrangements; but after what was been proposed and suggested I hope affairs will take a better turn. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman: would anybody like to speak to that resolution, because if not I will put it to the meeting. Those who are in favour of it will please signify the same by holding up their hands; those against? It is carried unanimously. (Applause.)

Mr. Nesfield: Gentlemen, I have been asked to move the second resolution, which I will read:—

"That a Committee be appointed consisting of the following members:—C. H. Reynolds, Telegraph Department; Horace Bell, Public Works; C A. Martin, Education Department; Hesketh Bigge, Finance Department; H. W. Bramber, Police Department; William De Courcy Ireland, Judicial Department; J. B. N. Hennessey, Survey Department; and W. H. Ryland, Finance Department, with power to add to their number, to represent the Interests of the Fund; that they have power to employ professional advice, and that they report to a subsequent meeting."

The eight members chosen are all representatives of different departments, as you will have observed from the terms of the resolution. I need not mention them in detail, except to say that as to Mr. Ryland, no one knows the Fund so well as he does among ourselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wm. Brook: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution, and I will not detain you, gentlemen, by saying more.

The Chairman: That is a committee of eight, and, gentlemen, I think you will admit that will be quite enough for a working committee. Those in favour of the resolution will please vote; those against? It is carried unanimously.

A Subscriber: Have you fixed a quorum?

The Chairman: I will add that to the resolution, that five shall be a quorum; you must have an odd number. I should hope they will all attend.

A Subscriber: That is rather a large number.

The Chairman: Then I will say three shall be a quorum. Do you agree to that? (Hear, hear.) Then it is carried.

Then, gentlemen, that is all the business before this meeting. I am authorised to say that the committee will at once get to work, and as soon as they are in a position they will call you together and report to you; because, after what you have heard about the three months running out, you will be anxious to know where you stand. (Hear, hear.)

A Subscriber: I suppose, Mr. Chairman, the money any of us may pay in will be paid under protest?

The Chairman: I should certainly pay it in under protest.

A Subscriber: Gentlemen. I beg to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Seymour King for his courtesy in the chair. ("Cries of Agreed.")

The Chairman: I am very much obliged to you gentlemen. I shall enjoy your cheers more when we have won this battle. I took off my coat for you once before and fought your battle, and I am only too willing to do it again and I hope successfully. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE ADVENTURES OF "GYP."

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday, May 13:—

Ever since yesterday a mysterious adventure, which thus far has received no explanation, has been the talk of the town. The heroine is the Comtesse de Martel, better known as "Gyp." This lady is a militant Nationalist, Anti-Semite, and Anti-Republican, the close friend formerly of M. Felix Faure in spite of her open declaration of Anti-Republicanism before the Haute Cour. On Friday night Mme. de Martel set out to attend a politica, meeting. She quitted her carriage before reaching the door. Thereupon she was accosted by three men, who told her that M. Balliere, one of the defendants of the High Court, requested her not to enter by the main door, and at the same time thrust her into a carriage. In this she was driven by a circuitous route into the country, where in an isolated house she was locked into a bedroom, the men then quitting her with the assurance that they would return in an hour bringing candles and food. The room was on the first floor, and hardly were her abductors gone when she flung a mattress on to the ground, tore down the curtains, tied them to the window-sill, and, slipping down, rushed toward the gate. The gate was nearly 7ft. high, but she clambered over it, slightly tearing her clothes and scratching her thumb in so doing, and found herself in the street. At 2 o'clock in the morning she found herself on the Bercy-bridge, where she fell in with a Douanier to whom she told her story. He took her to the police headquarters and then to a friend's house where one after another, all the newspaper reporters in Paris have been taking down from her lips a tale that Baron Munchausen would have signed without hesitation. Of course, in certain circles it is being whispered that this is a political vengeance inspired by the Government. Some papers suggest that the lady has been the victim of an hallucination. The policeman whom Mme. de Martel says she met at the Bercy-bridge and the "octroi employe" have testified to her veracity on this point.

THE Emperor William has given the Duke of Oporto the Order of the Black Eagle. The Duke is brother of the King of Portugal and cousin of the Crown Prince of Italy.

THE marriage of Princess Marie of Hanover, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and Prince Max of Baden, nephew and ultimate heir of the Grand Duke Frederick, is about to take place at the Duke of Cumberland's seat in Upper Austria on Tuesday, June 26. It is stated by "Truth" that the Princess of Wales and the Duke of York will be present at the wedding, and also the Dowager Empress of Russia, and the Grand Duke Michel and the Grand Duchess Olga, the King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, and Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark.

A RATHER good Parliamentary story of the new Solicitor-General, Sir E. Carson, Q. C., which is going the rounds just now, appears in "M. A. P." During one of the divisions the other day, Mr. Macdona, Sir John Blundell Maple, and Sir E. Carson found themselves together in the division lobby. It was the eve of one of the great race meetings. In any case, Sir E. Carson said jokingly to Sir John Blundell Maple, "Can you give me a tip for to-morrow, Sir John?" It is not known what reply was made by the sporting baronet, but Mr. Macdona turned to Sir E. Carson and said to him: "My dear fellow, why on earth should you, of all people, require a tip? You've had one tip given you which made your fortune, so why do you want another!" Sir E. Carson looked a little mystified, and asked Mr. Macdona what this tip might be. "The tip of your tongue!" was the witty rejoinder.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

PRESENTATION TO SHERIFF SIR ALFRED BEVAN.

AT the Mansion House, the week before the mail left, an illuminated address was presented to Sheriff Sir Alfred Bevan by Sir M.M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P., on behalf of the Association of Friendly, Trade, and Philanthropic Societies.

The Lord Mayor occupied the chair and there was a representative gathering; among those present being the Lady Mayoress, Lady Bevan (representing the Sheriff, who was absent through indisposition), Miss Ida Bevan, Alderman and Sheriff Sir William Treloar, Mr. Hamilton Hoare, Mr. J. A. Dickenson (one of the hon. secretaries), and many others.

In making the presentation Sir M.M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P., said:—My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen.—The feeling terms in which the Lord Mayor has referred to the inability of Sir Alfred Bevan to be present here this evening will I am sure, find an echo in the hearts of every one present. The unfortunate cause which precludes his being with us makes his absence all the more deplorable. I learn that he was suddenly taken ill the night before last, when presiding at a banquet held in support of an excellent charitable institution, and that he an incident which we might regard with pathetic interest, in that he appears to have temporarily exhausted his strength in discharging the duties of one those philanthropic functions which it is our purpose to commemorate this evening. (Cheers.) During many years of a highly useful and benevolent life Sir Alfred Bevan has given munificent help to all charitabel movements for the benefit especially of the poorer inhabitants of the north, south, and east districts of London, and although he has done so in the most unostentatious manner, in numberless cases without his name being known in connection therewith, those who have taken an interest in such movements have not been unaware of the source from which has flowed the stream of his charity without stint and without interruption. The friendly, trade, and philanthropic societies, which have been doing such magnificent work for years for the relief of the distressed and the succour of the suffering, have naturally known who this quiet benefactor has been, and realized the value of his help in their humane mission. (Cheers.) When, therefore, he was elected to the distinguished position of Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, and shortly afterwards of a Sheriff of the City of London, they wished to seize the occasion to testify the high esteem and regard felt for Sir Alfred personally, and the gratitude inspired by his liberal contributions throughout the extensive portions of the metropolis which I have named. The project was at once taken up by members of the Masonic craft of the Foresters, Odd-fellows, Druids, Shepherds, and of many other societies, like the Bethnal Green Working Men's Aid, the Albert and Victoria, the Excelsior, the Mutual Friendly Aid, the Good Intent, the Morley House Home, the Hospital Saturday Fund, the Fawcett Association, the engineering trade, and the North Bow. It has had the high patronage of such illustrious persons as the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Knutsford, the Lord Bishop of London, the Bishop of Stepney, and others. A strong committee was formed, of which Mr. Hamilton Hoare was the President, and I acted as Chairman of the executive, with Messrs. Dear, Phipps, Prior, and Dickinson as secretaries who, you will see, have carried out their work very well. Knowing Sir Alfred's Bevan's disposition, the committee resolved to make the testimonial as plain as possible, for they felt that he would value it all the more if he could realize that its cost had not imposed any undue burden upon those who subscribed to it. It has taken the form of an illuminated address, which is the workmanship of one of the prominent promoters of the movement, Mr. George Scevenson, F.R.I.B.A., framed in a massive gilt frame, and placed upon a substantial easel, together with a curio-table, which is meant for the acceptance of Lady Bevan. These articles are the product of the industry and skill of the working men of Bethnal Green and other parts of East London, and while they do great credit to those who turned them out they will doubtless be all the more prized by the recipients on that account. (Applause.) The curio-table, my Lord Mayor, is a special offering to Lady Bevan from those large classes of the people in whose name I have now the privilege of speaking, in recognition of that noble-hearted and loving co-operation which they all feel Sir Alfred has constantly received in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor and the distressed. I am asked in their name to make special mention on this occasion of the gratitude they feel towards the charming daughter of their benefactors—(cheers)—Miss Ida Bevan, whose acquaintance I was fortunate enough to make when she came down last year to the Morley House Convalescent Home at St. Margaret's to unveil the portrait of her father and has worthily followed in the footsteps of her parents, and been an unceasing worker in the field of philanthropy. (Cheers.) Her most recent undertaking is the Home for Aged Women at Bognor, and we need not wonder that she has got such firm hold in the affections of those for whose benefit she is devoting valuable time and resource. (Cheers.) One of the difficulties I have had to encounter in adequately discharging the duty entrusted to me this evening is the very scanty material supplied to me with regard to the actual and numerous charities of Sir Alfred. That is a proof of the undemonstrative character of his munificence. (Applause.) His acts are not trumpeted forth, and with much research we have been able to ascertain but a few, among which may be mentioned his support on an extensive scale to the Licensed Victuallers' Schools, the Masonic School for Giris and Boys, the restoration of St. Saviour's School, Southwark, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Welsh Girls' School at Ashford, and on frequent occasions to the Morley Home, to which alone his donations, as far as known, amounts to £5 000. Besides giving himself, the large influence he exercises on behalf of the great work of benevolence, which has marked his whole life, is productive of immense good. As an instance, I would adduce the collection of £5,000 in a single night, subscribed in aid of a charity at the festival banquet of which he presided recently. (Cheers.) He had lately enabled the Morley Home to acquire the Beech Rocks Home, and it may not be out of the way here to express a hope that either a ward in it or the home itself might be called after the generous donor. (Cheers.) In asking you Lady Bevan, to accept, on your husband's behalf and for yourself these tokens of the gratitude and affection of the working classes of this great metropolis, I tender to you their homage for your noble exertions to secure their well-being. The material value of these articles is as nothing compared to the measure of their indebtedness to you both, but for the sake of the sentiments they convey. I trust these memorials will remain in your home for many generations to come as evidence of the love and esteem of a grateful people. (Cheers.) Finally let me, as their spokesman, express a sincere hope that Sir Alfred may be soon restored to robust health, that for many years he may continue the benevolent work which he has heretofore performed with a large heart and a wise head, and that it may please Providence to endow you both and your dear daughter with an ample measure of that happiness which you have striven all your lives to secure for your less fortunate fellow-men. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next spoke in eulogistic terms of Sir Alfred Bevan, saying how greatly he had taxed his health in the many efforts he had made to assist charity.

Alderman and Sheriff Sir William Treloar also said a few appreciative words concerning his colleague.

The Lord Mayor tendered thanks on behalf of Lady Bavan, and a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Hamilton Hoare, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Dickenson, then brought the gathering to a close.

THE "Exchange Telegraph Company" states that Col. B. Gough, who was superseded by Lord Methuen and sent to England, has had no charge made against him. He has, therefore, applied for an inquiry, which has been promised by the War Office authorities. The gallant colonel for whom there is the greatest sympathy felt in military circles, has been offered an appointment in the Remount Department. This offer Col. Gough has felt bound to refuse, holding that nothing could compensate him for the loss of the position which he occupied with such distinction. Col. Gough has retired from the Army.

SIR E. CARSON will, on his appointment as Solicitor-General, have to give up private practice at the Bar, and appear only in cases on behalf of the Crown. He is returning all his old briefs, among them being two which were marked with fees, of 1,000 and 500 guineas respectively. Sir E. Carson has rented a cottage at Rottingdean, where he will have for a not very distant neighbour Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The right hon. gentleman has often in the past snatched brief repose—or (as the "Irish Times" puts it) repose from briefs—at this part of the coast, varying his holiday when time has permitted with a voyage across the Channel to Dieppe.

THE Queen (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardians") is establishing a protrait gallery of soldiers who have distinguished themselves in South Africa. She has secured a portrait of every general in the field, and makes an effort to obtain one of every officer who specially distinguishes himself. The Queen, however, does not restrict the gallery only to those who hold commissioned rank. She has secured the portraits of two or three private soldiers, and will, it is believed, finally possess portraits of all recommended for the Victoria Cross. A position of special honour is given to the photograph of Lord Roberts's gallant son which Lady Robert herself presented to the Queen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain W. H. Mckenzie, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s. s, Saint Kilda, 2,268 tons, Captain O. E. Caferata, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's s. s. Naicung, 2361 tons, Captain J. Bullock, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coastports, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Mars, 2,497 tons, Captain W. Curtis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 22nd May, with a cargo of rice.

THE s. s, Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain D. T. Marshall, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, 19th May with a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line s, s. Aston Hall, 2,323 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, 3rd May, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Damra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 31st May, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Hussley, Captain Roome, Captain Knopton, Mr and Mrs Roberts, Mr Munro, Lieutenant Trevor, Mr Ross, Mr Brownlow, and Mr. D Deoje and 50 deck. During the voyage she met with strong W S W wind, sea and swel to within 50 miles of Bombay and from thence to port variable to light S easterly wind sea and swel.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet..			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Hemlig	Do.		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Cossack		Nicholson			Royal Navy
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
Scala	1039	Barober			M M & Co
Glucosa City	1419	Nielson			A M & Co
Umta	3450	Herrington			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Howlden	Calcutta		M M & Co
Yanariva	2105	Smith			M M & Co
Hermod	839	Olsen			Bombay Co
Sirdhana	2705	Smith			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin	Calcutta		T M & Co
Bezwada	3370	Peck			M M & Co
Dwarka	750	Livingstone			M M & Co
Kaisari	1570	Clarke			B & P S N Co
Purnea		Pearson			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Ashton Hall	2323	McFee			K N & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			
Venus	2312	Marshall			K N & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Congo	1892	Jones	Karachi	4-6	F Muir & Co
F	Nassri	91	Raffin	Mauritius	B & P S N Co	
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	7-6	F Heyer
M	Zaida	2881	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
O	Peters	402	Fidler	Zanzibar	2-6	F Heyer
P	B Androsson	1825	Mitchell	Europe	5-6	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	533	Ahmed	Bhownagar	2-6	Shprd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	M Goa	2-6	Do
Indravati	513	Adam			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nuddea	1914	Willis	Nagapatam	2-6	M M & Co
2	Atbara	1774	Blackburn			F M & Co
5	Tientsin	2535	Fox	London	5-6	P & O Co
7	Oriental	3085	Jephson	London	16-6	P & O Co
8	Shandon	2166	Jones	London	9 6	J M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Preston	Aden	9-6	P & O S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 3m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR NIPHER of Washington University has made an important discovery in connection with X-ray photographs. He finds that sensitive plates exposed to the light of an ordinary room for a few days can still be used for taking radiographs by the X-rays. If they are exposed to the ordinary light of a room while the X-rays are acting on them they develop as positives the shadows being dark but it they are in a plate-holder while under the X-rays the pictures develop in the ordinary way.

An advantage of this discovery is that plates may be developed by the light of a lamp. The developer (the Hydrokinone) being cool and weak the process may go on for an hour if desired and all the details be studied as they appear including those which might be obscure by over-development in the fixed negative. The development of such plates in darkness is liable to "fog" them and if they "fog" they can be cleared up by taking them nearer the lamp. The Professor's results will be published in a forthcoming number of the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, St. Louis, Mo., U. S.

A member of the Paris Aers Club, who withholds his name, has given £4,000 as a prize to the aeronaut who in a balloon or flying machine starts from the grounds of the club at Longchamps and makes a journey rounds the Eiffel Tower and back to the starting place within half an hour. The distance is six and a half miles. The prize must be won during the next five years or not at all, but in that period he will pay interest on the sum (£160) to experimenters who fail to win the prize but deserve encouragement. Further particulars can be obtained from M. Emmanuel Aime, Secretary of the Aero Club, 48, Rue de Colisee, Paris. It may be added that a Russian named Feodoroff and a Frenchman called Dupont have invented a metal balloon driven by a gas engine which is likely to win the priz. It carries a single person at the rate of 100 miles an hour, and can be controlled with ease.

The "kromscop" of Mr. Ives an apparatus for producing photographs in the natural colours, has been used by him in photographing the aspects of disease, and it is hoped that such photographs will be useful in teaching medcine or surgery.

Mr. Mackinder in his journey to Mounr Kenya was probably the first traveller to take photographs in natural colours. Three of his pictures have been reproduced by the three-colour process in the "Geographical Journal."

There are many "sub-species" of the giraffe. That of South Africa is different from that of Nubia and the Sabara, and these, again, from that of Upper Nigeria. Quite recently Horr Matschie, of Berlin, has signalled two other varieties, that of British East Africa and that of German East Africa. Yet these territories are close together.

An electrical "telpherage" line, that is to say, a far-carrier worked by electricity on the Irishmans principle of hanging a pair of boots on the telegraph wire to send them to a distance has been installed in a German insurance office for conveying papers. The current is derived from a bare trolley wire and works an electric motor attached to the car which holds the papers and runs on rails. The circuit of the current is completed through the rails. A speed of three to five feet a second is obtained on the middle of the track but as the ends of the track are not included in the circuit of the current the car slows down to rest on them.

According to the "Scientific American," an automobile has been designed for the use of doctors. The doctor sits inside, and through a plate-glass front can see to steer himself with the apparatus beside him. There is a locker for his instruments and medicine, and electric lights fed by the accumulators which drive the car.

The Singal Corps of the American Army have adopted electric automobiles in the Philippines. The waggons are of two sorts one for carrying instruments and materials the other for the personnel. The first is like a covered ambulance with rubber-tyred wheels and is driven by accumulators charged for 30 hours' work with a load of 1500lb. Two motors each of 3 1-2horse-power drive the two rear wheels. The second waggon is a high cart but in other respects like the first. Both have electric lamps inside and at the sides. Looking to the future before automobilism in war, colonial, and postal work British makers can safely be advised to turn their efforts, in these directions-

M. Collignon regards the Basques of Biscay as not a disharmonic type, produced by crossment of the Alpine and Mediterranean race but by isolation and selection. The peculiar language of this people would help in isolating them. The Basque face is very narrow and the head broad though narrow faces usually go with narrow heads and broad forces with broad heads but the Basque head according to Collignon is essentially narrow and only broad near the temples. The type in fact, as Professor Haddon puts it, is a "sub-species" of the Mediterranean stock.

According to Sergi, the ancient Etruscans were not a pure race, but, like most other historical peoples, a commingling of at least two races, namely, the broad-headed Alpine (or true Celtic) race of Central Europe and the brunette Mediterranean race.

The "Aeronautical Journel" publishes some facts about, Major Baden-Powell, of the Scots Guards, and his was kites, which have been communicated to it by Miss Baden-Powell. The Major, in spite of War Office red tape, got some of his kites to Africa as "medical comforts," and on the Modder River used them for photographing the guns and laargers of the enemy, but they proved of most service to Marconi's assistants, who on getting to the front found no poles or balloons available for the wireless telegraph, and were powerless until the major came to the rescue with his kites, and enabled the telegraph to work 85 miles. He expected to employ the kites in signalling to his brother in Mafeking, but has been too far from that place.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim writes in the "Aeronautical Journal" that Mother Carey's chickens and other birds in their soaring flight take advantage of the upward sweep of the wind against the surface of waves, and also of the rising current of air produced by the two currents along the sides of a ship meeting together in the wake, to buoy them up. In a calm they have to "work their passage" by ordinary flight,

According to Mr. J. A. Allen, the woon bison or "buffalo" of America still occurs in the forests of the Great Slave Lake. Only about 50 of the herd remain and a few years will see their extinction.

American journals announce that Mr. T. A. Edison, jun., son of the famous Edison has invented an armour-plate nearly twice as resisting as Krupp's and less expensive.

Mr. R. W. Ward, in the "Beston Medical and Surgical Journal" shows that the air of a room artificially heated in winter is often drier than that of many deserts.

One of the notable features of the American display at the Paris Exhibition will be the experiment stations of the various States, their methods, apparatus, and specimens of produce.

Smokers and antiquarians who take a romantic and historical interest in tobacco and pipes will get much information in a report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S., by Mr. J. D. M'Guire, a well-known American archæologist. It is called "Pipes and Smoking Customs of the American Aborigines," and is fully illustrated.

A correspondent of "Nature" (Mr. F. W. Haselgrove) communicates a photograph of a robin's nest in a watering-can, found lately in Finchley Cemetery. The bird is vissible sitting upon its eggs. Robins have been known to build in flowerpots, and in one case a battered beer can lying between the rails at Worthing railway station, over which trucks were continually passing.

Dr. Juan de Dios Carrasquilla, of Bogota, has discovered a serum for leprosy which is said to be successful, but though tried on the lepers of New South Wales it has not proved effective.

A new authomatic interrupter for igniting gas and petroleum motors has been introduced by M. Octave Rochefort, electrician, 4, Rue Capron, Paris.

Sir William MacDonald has made a further gift of £4,0000 to the M Gill University (Canada), which is already so much indebted to his munificence.

In a recent series of articles published in a German medical journal Drs. Offer and Rosenquist deal with the opinion that has been accepted by many that white meats are more suitable for the sick owing to greater digestibility and the presence of less uric acid and nitrogenous extractives. This belief is shaken by the analysis made by the medical men referred to, which show that while white meats such as poultry and fish do in certain case, as fish and fresh venison—contain less extractive and nitrogenous derivatives the average amount does not appreciably differ. In dark and white meats such as poultry, veal beef pork mutton &c., to make either preferable. They point out that the only way of limiting the ingestion of these deleterious extractive and nitrogenous substances is by diminishing the amount of meat taken rather than by forbidding dark meats. They also asserted that among the extractives present in meat the most important ones are by no means harmful, if taken in small quantities as is ordinarily done. The same holds good as regards the other organic extractives which are nitrogenous.

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The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

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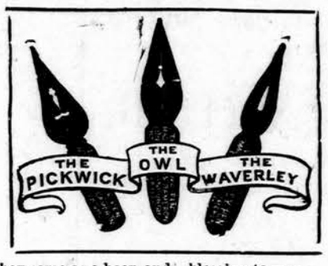

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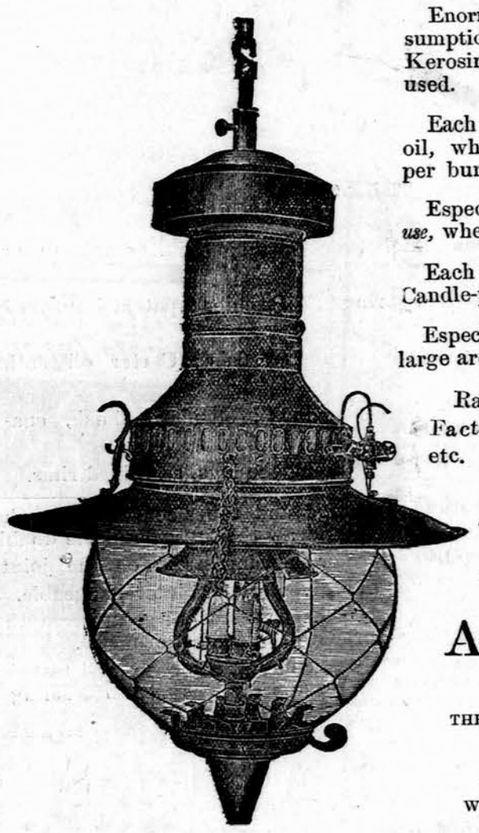

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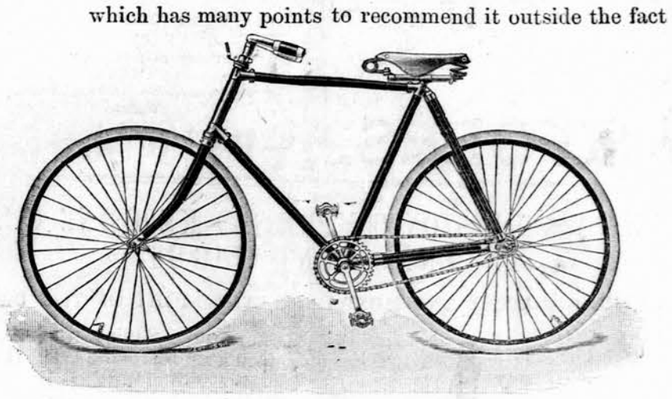

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.